The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,416—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

Published Monthly.
Price 8 Annas.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
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To be had … and Wholesale of
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F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
[illegible]	4113	800	A. Symo[illegible]	5th July
…EDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
…DE	4136	800	H. T. Welsell	19th ,,
…NTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th ,,
…IES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
…N	3908	600	G. Langbor…	9th ,,
…E	4136	800	H. T. Weigall	16th ,,
…NON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd ,,
…ES	41[illegible]	800	A. Symons	30th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	W. J. Nante…	6th Sept.
[illegible]	4136	800	H. T. Weigall	13th ,,

…ners marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Plymouth, and London. … Vessels proceed to Aden only, all Passengers … there to a Steamer for Brindisi & London. No … for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail train can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for … in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing. … A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria … at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to … passengers on board, and only hand baggage … received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermentioned dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

10th July	7th August	4th September
24th July	21st August	

For further particulars apply to

H. W. TULOT
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	A. Wallnschnig.	3,878	650	1st July
ORION	……	2,311	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess carried on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 3[illegible]	Rs. 15

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	[illegible]	409	9th July.
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	[illegible]	23[illegible]	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY …
To TRIESTE Or VENICE …
STEAMERS … of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	[illegible]	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 28, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dca. BALDUINO …… 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE …… 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1895, … FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the … Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from … according to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEIL… x and twelve months delivered at specially R… …ES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued inc… Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on B… …YNE, in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the …

A. SIM…
Old Oriental Bank Buildings … Road.

GRINDLAY, GROO… CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO … …TTA,
BANKERS … …NTS,
PASSENGER … …MENT,

HOMEWARD PASSAGE … without charge and on the most fav… … Berth carefully selected, with special att… …uping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CON… … RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, … …ES, &c., booked on terms of existing conc…

PASSENGERS met on arriv… …TS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK N… SOVEREIGNS, at current rates …

HAND-BOOKS supplied grat… …ral information promptly given.

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WILL FORMS OF DI… KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can … "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 4th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 4th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,944 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th June, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CHEAP PASSAGES.
CHARGEURS REUNIS DE HAVRE.

THE undermentioned First-Class STEAMERS will be DESPATCHED, first week in July, for ANTWERP or DUNKIRK, calling off Dover to land passengers:—

URUGUAY	3,376 tons	412 H. P.
PARAGUAY	3,376 tons	500 H. P.

Surgeon carried.

1st Saloon (including wine at meals) Rs. 500
2nd Saloon (do. do.) ,, 300
Cuisine a la française.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1895.

BRITISH and COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ld.,

intend to despatch their new and commodious Steamer "FORT SALISBURY," of 6,300 tons gross, from BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH, on or about 2nd July.

PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 400. The Steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and are fitted out with every Comfort.

THE CABINS are situated on the Upper deck and on the Bridge deck.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Lavatories and Bath-rooms, LADIES' ROOM and Gentlemen's Smoking-room.

CHILDREN, Half-price. SERVANTS Rs. 325. REDUCTIONS to Families.

For further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham Buildings; Bombay, June 17, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BEER & STOUT.

	CASH. Bots. Rs. a.	CASH. ½ bots. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Bots. Rs. a.	CREDIT. ½ bots. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Sons…per doz.	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. by Stone L. G. A… ,,	7 12	5 8	[illegible] 12	6 2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons… ,,	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Do. by Burke & Co. .. ,,	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

*** TREACHER & Co., Ld., are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. FOSTER and SONS' Bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout, which is considered much the best.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WATERPROOFS!
CHEAP AND RELIABLE
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

	Rs.	a.
GENTS' DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Rs. 5-4 &	8	12
GENTS' TWEED CHESTERFIELD WATERPROOF COATS …	19	12
GENTS' BLACK PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS …	23	8
GENTS' DRAB VULCANISED INVERNESS CAPES……	12	8
GENTS' FANCY TWEED WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES	29	8
MILITARY REGULATION CLOAKS, Latest Pattern, all Improvements, in Black and Khaki……	33	8

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

SHAPES TO SUIT ALL—THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

SOFT FELTS,	STIFF FELTS, EXTRA LIGHT.	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-14.	FROM Rs. 8-6.	FROM Rs. 3-8.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

ANNUAL SALE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY, JULY 1ST, AND
5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
A VARIETY OF GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BLUE SERGES.
FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCHER…
Price 2 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., … Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES;

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 ,,

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic, Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
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"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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KEMP & Co.'s HORSE MEDICINES AND STABLE REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
AKEODERMA.—A Specific for Mange, Loss of Hair, and all Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, or Cattle. Per Bottle ……	1	0
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDER.—Unexcelled for improving the Tone of the System, and producing Fine Condition. Per Bottle ……	1	8
CAMPHORATED CARBOLIC ACID.—Invaluable for the treatment of Sores or Ulcers in Horses or Cattle. Per Bottle ……	1	0
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.—For promoting the Growth of the Hair over Scars or Bald places. Per Bottle ……	1	4
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.—For Disinfecting Stables, Kennels, etc. Per Tin, As. 8; per Cwt……	7	0
COLIC BALLS.—Specific in all cases of Colic. Per Box containing Six ……	3	0
COUGH POWDER.—For the Relief of Cough, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes. Per Bottle ……	3	8
DIARRHŒA POWDER.—A safe and reliable agent in all cases of Purging. Per Bottle ……	2	0
DIURETIC BALLS.—For Cold in the Kidneys or Suppression of Urine. Per Box containing Six……	3	0
FEVER BALLS.—A reliable Remedy in all Febrile cases. Per Box containing Six……	3	0
GIRTH GALL POWDER.—For Abrasions and Sores of all kinds. It has been adopted by the Authorities in Afghanistan for use with Horses and Baggage Animals. Per Bottle……	0	12
HOOF OINTMENT.—An efficient Remedy for Cracked Heels, Sand Crack, Seedy Toe, etc. Per Tin……	1	8
HOOF POLISH.—A jet black stain for Horses' Hoofs. Protects the horn from the action of water, which is a fertile source of Hoof Disease. Per Bottle ……	1	0
LEATHER PRESERVER.—For Softening and Preserving Saddles, Carriage Hoods, and Leather Articles generally. Brown or Black. Per Tin ……	1	0
PHYSIC BALLS.—Prepared from the purest drugs only, and are thoroughly reliable. Per Box containing Six ……	3	0
PURGATIVE POWDER.—A safe and speedy Aperient, does not nauseate, and is almost tasteless. Per Bottle ……	1	8
RED BLISTERING OINTMENT.—Highly recommended for the treatment of all Bony Growths. Per Pot……	1	0
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDER.—For Poverty of the Blood, Weakness, and General Debility. Of special value during hot weather. Per Bottle……	2	8
VETERINARY LINIMENT.—For Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Wind Galls, Curbs, Splints, Strains, and all forms of Lameness. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Doz……	13	0
WORM POWDERS.—Prompt in action and highly effective. Per Box of Six ……	2	0

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES,	FEATHERS,
CUTLERY,	CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity:—

1 quart Rs. 2-2.	2 quarts Rs. 3-3.
[illegible] do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate ……	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ……	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone; full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY TRANSFERRED our OFFICES to No. 24, CHURCH GATE STREET, and GODOWNS to ARMENIAN LANE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

July 1st, 1895.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 per Share, for the year ending 31st March, 1895, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday, July 1st, 1895, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 5th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
E. BOLLAM.

Bombay, 29th June, 1895.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th July, 1895, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 11th July, 1895, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th July, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

NOTICE TO STATIONERY MERCHANTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for the use of certain offices in the Baroda State, and will be received by the Subha of Baroda, up to 12 o'clock Noon (Madras Time) of 10th July, 1895, when they will be opened.

2. Each Tender is to be accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand (British Currency), without which it will not be taken into consideration.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

4. In the event of the Tenders not being approved, there will be a public bidding of the Contract.

5. List of Articles, Conditions of Contract, and all necessary information in this connection can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing Press, Baroda, on payment of Annas Twelve (British Currency).

6. Each Tender to be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Stationery for the use of Offices in the Baroda State."

V. M. SAMARTH,
Acting Sar Subha.

Sar Subha Office, Baroda, 25th June, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 89 OF 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort...Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1894, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhundarwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CAMBELL'S ARSENIC

COMPLEXION WARES.

A Marvellous Preparation, now in use by the leading beauties of America [illegible] beautifying and preserving the Complexion, Rs. 3-8 per Box.

SCRUBB'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.
Try it, and you will find no equal to it. Re. 1.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS,
At Reduced Prices. Rs. 2-2.

VIN DE MARIANI.
A fresh supply just on hand. Rs. 3-8.

BOURJOIS JAVA POWDER.
Pink or White, As. 14.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT; And
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital,
Near Messrs. Callian Motee & Co., Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Property on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, near Pydhownie, advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

2 masonic aprons, with cases.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, cupboards, cots, teapoys, &c.

About 125 sets of wash-hand furniture.

The property of an Officer, consisting of carpenter's tools, D.-B. B.-L. gun by J. Purdey, gentleman's saddle by Jenkinson and Co., London, bridles, wearing apparel, steel trunk, portmanteau, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mrs. L. Varney, consisting of wearing apparel, &c.

Also, 1 microscope by Smith and Beck, London, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Collin G. R. Johnston.

And 1 sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., made expressly for India, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. H. B. Ward.

On account and at the risk of Mokhamram Ghanesham Dass, Delhi, ex s. s. Australia—

Z A
D
27
415—1 case 25 pieces cotton flannel.
MRGD

On account of the concerned—

KJS 722—1 case 175 pairs ladies' and girls' boots.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ramchund Kunkya Lall, Delhi—

R K L D 10—513-14—2 cases each 30 pieces 48" all wool Spanish stripes Elkan's No. 11000.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Laikh Raj Jowari Mull, Delhi—

L J M B 22—337-38—2 cases each 28 pieces 48" all wool Spanish stripes Elkan's No. 11000.

On account and at the risk of Gunmanee Lall Dwarkadass, Delhi—

G L D D 44D—587—1 case 24 pieces 24in. all wool coloured flannels.

On account of the concerned—

1 case assorted jams, 1 case oatmeal, 11 dozen, 10, 15, 20 and 40 ozs. measuring glasses, ½ doz. thermometers, 10 tins of biscuits, each 13lbs., &c.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of Peak Frean's and Huntley and Palmer's biscuits and Crosse and Blackwell and J. T. Morton's Oilman-stores, consisting of Californian fruits, raspberry vinegar, mixed herbs, anchovy sauce, capers, olives, golden syrup, orange marmalade, assorted jams, crystalized and tart fruits, &c., and Australian butter in 1 lb. tins.

On account of the concerned ex Oriental—

R D—R C O S S & Co.—47-54—8 casks fine plumbago, weighing net about 41 cwt., 1 qr., 2lbs.

On account of the concerned—

G and K—4020—1 case 12 pieces coloured wool superfines, 54in. by 30 yards.

4021—1 case 16 pieces woollen spanish stripes, 46 by 48in. by 25-30 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 strong-built dogcart, suitable for a 15 hand waler.
1 dogcart, with hood and brake, and a strong bay Arab horse, going in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab horse going in harness.

By order of the Administrator-General—

1 handsome grey Arab horse, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhandass Purmanandass, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TANKWADY, NEAR KALBADAVIE ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SMALL CAUSES COURT BUILDING.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Furdoonjee Sheriadjee Bharoocha, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Palonjee Sorabjee Karanjia, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of November 1890, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundari ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tankwady, near Kalbadavie Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed under ward C No. 379 and street No. 17 and 18, and bounded on the east by a piece of vacant ground and beyond that by the building of the Small Causes Court, on the west by the public passage, and beyond that by the house of Govind Tankwalla, on the south by vacant ground, and on the north by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Byramjee Pochkhanawalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GUNPOWDER ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Madon, the transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of September, 1893, and made between the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla of the one part and Peerojshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla of the other part.

All that piece of land, situate on the Gunpowder Road, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 1684, old Survey of [illegible] and bounded on the east by property of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, on the west by property of Merwanjee Framjee Dadybarjorna, on the [illegible] property belonging to the [illegible] Dossabhai Mazagonwalla, and on the south by the Gunpowder Road, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built and standing on the said land, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2), street Nos. 16, 18 (1), and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1895.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable large Stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned Hides and Skins of Cows, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goats, Roller Skins and Machines, Casks, Benches Strapping, &c., at Umerkhady, in the Godown of Fazulbhoy Heptoola, near Byramji Hall.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., on the abovementioned premises, under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 253 of 1895, in which Haji Abdul Kadur Buksh and another are the plaintiffs and Christopher Fellis the defendant.

A large stock of polished and unpolished, cleaned and uncleaned, coloured and uncoloured hides and skins of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, roller skins, strappings, picking bands, machines, casks and benches, &c.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned Auctioneer, next door to National Bank.

Immediately on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser, the purchaser shall forthwith pay 25 per cent. as deposit and take delivery of the lot the next day after paying the balance of his purchase money.

The above property will be on view from the 5th instant.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, July 1, 1895.

TO LET, the New BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road (expected to be ready for occupation in about 2 or 3 weeks), belonging to the Estate of the late SHETT PURMANANDASS JEEWANDAS.

For terms and particulars apply to

ANANDRAO VENAYECK,
Executor of the Will of Purmanandas Jewandas,
Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1895.

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following:—

S. A. P., Philip,	height	13·2	W. I. T. C. Measurement.
G. A. P., Nago,	"	13·1¼	" "
Ch. A. H., Shahshir, 5 years old.			

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials, and are entered in the Poona Races.

For full particulars apply to

W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, England.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., agents of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, the Undersigned will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of July, 1895, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following property:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Property at Mulwood, in Taooka Salsette, in the district of Thana, consisting of garden ground and garden, in which there is the temple of Ekeshwarbai Rajeshwar, with compound hedges, fences, trees, shrubs, batty ground, waste ground, two wells, a tiled shed opposite to above temple, and the measurement and boundaries whereof exclusive of the above temple of Mahadeo are as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Acre.		Assessment.
270 Tari ground	1	12¼	goonthas	Rs. 1-12
" Garden	2	2½	"	" 6
" "	3	0-16	"	" 1-4
270 Girayet	0	1-35	"	" 1-14
271 Tari	1	4-26½	"	" 25-8
" Girayet	0	2-15	"	" 2-4
		11-25½		38-10

Bounded on the east by the fields of Gunpat Sakharam Paithanker, on the west by the fence of garden, and beyond that halting ground of cattle, on the south by Public Road leading to Bombay, and on the north by the fence of the garden, and beyond that Government ground, called Mal Top, and a stream.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulje and Raghavji, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st July, and the following Days, at 1 p.m., each Day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the Share Bazaar, where the whole of the Library has been removed for sale—

A large collection of books on Literature, History, Geography, Biography, Memoirs, Arts, Science, Travels, Languages, Religion, General Knowledge, etc., also Novels and other valuable books by eminent authors, the property of HASSUMBHOY VISHRAM, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "John Roberts," and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, large valuable Persian carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built very light glass-fronted miniature brougham in splendid order, a pair of handsome strong bay Arabs, well matched, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton with removeable hood and folding steps, in very good order by Fulker, of Salisbury, one bay waler gelding charger, sets of plated mounted English double harness, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice L. H. BAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., proceeded to England—

1 strong dog-cart by "Stephens," with a very fast chestnut Arab pony, believed sound, and set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Engineering Department, Byculla—

About 55 C yards coal ashes.
About 12 C yards wood ashes.
At 3-30 p.m., at Wari Bunder, on the same Day—
About 92 C yards hydraulic engine shed coal ashes,
About 165 C yards country coal ashes.
About 30 C yards wood ashes.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Rangari Moholla, or Abdool Rehman Street.

Pursuant to the Order, dated the 11th day of September, 1894, made in High Court Suit No. 547 of 1892, wherein (1) Abdool Karrim, (2) Halimabai, the infant son and daughter, respectively, of Oomer Abdoola, by their next friend, Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and (3) the said Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, are plaintiffs, and (1) Mariambai, widow of Hajee Hassam Javeri, (2) Hajrabai, widow of Abdoola Karrim, (3) Zyumabai, daughter of the said Abdoola Karrim, (4) Mahomed Oomer, (5) Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Ahmed Siwani, (6) Hanifabai, (7) Jamnabai, (8) Hemnoo, daughters of the said Gajee Siwani, and (9) Aoo Mahomed, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, High Court, put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises—

All the right, title, and interest of the said 1st, 2nd, and 3rd plaintiffs, and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Rangari Moholla, or Abdool Rehman Street, and measuring about 174 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less (whereof 24 square yards are surplus) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1450, Collector's new Nos. 7202 and 720, old Survey No. 1056, and new Survey No. 1985, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 33, Street Nos. 125, 129, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Cassum Joosub, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Siddick, on or towards the east by the sweeper's [illegible] Street, towards the west by the said conditions of sale, and for any

For further particulars that may be required about the property other information may be made to the said Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 1, 1895.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.................£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000	=	" 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

E. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

[illegible] Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 6th March.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*________________

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL ....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000=[illegible]

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

Hours of Business: 10 A. M. to 4-30 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 50,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangement for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS............ " 9,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—[illegible] Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, [illegible] per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.

STERLING DEPOSITS [illegible] per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittance.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible] per cent. per annum on Balances [illegible] exceeding Rs. [illegible], which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.................. £554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission	⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	⅛th "

D. KENNEDY, Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£32[illegible],000.

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNT at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Banker—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

60, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, L

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

INCANDE[illegible]

ALL PERSONS [illegible] BUYING, SELLING [illegible] warned against DESCENT GAS-LIGHT BURNER [illegible] is the INCANDESCENT [illegible] LANGNER in the daily papers as being [illegible] by Mr. R. of the WELSBACH LIGHT but a better and superior [illegible] IMITATION article for 33 per cent. less in price."

Mr. Langner's Burner is more than an Imitation—it is nearly an EXACT COPY (except in two small details) of THE WELSBACH BURNER, but it is of inferior [illegible], of usual for copies of valuable inventions to be sold [illegible] It [illegible] price than the original. This warning would have been advertised before in answer to the above misleading advertisement, but Mr. R. Langner at first refused to sell our clients one of his Burners for comparison.—Dated the 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

INCANDESCENT GAS-LIGHT.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MAHLER and ROSCHER hereby give notice that they have acquired from [illegible] INVENTOR, Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH [illegible] Right to sell in the Empire of India the BURNERS, MANTLES, APPLIANCES and other APPARATUS for producing Incandescent Gas-Light protected by the various [illegible] duly granted to him the said Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern whereas Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER have been informed that certain persons [illegible] to import and sell Incandescent Gas-Light Burners, Mantles Appliances and Apparatus in contravention of the [illegible] mentioned Patents granted to the said Dr. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH. And Whereas similar patents have been granted in England and are now held there by the Incandescent Gas-Light Company Limited, and in various [illegible] in the High Court of Justice in England [illegible] Company against Cantelo, Herschfield and others [illegible] validity of the said patents has been established and [illegible] certificate to that effect has been granted. ([illegible] respectively decided by Mr. Justice Romer and [illegible] Wills.)

Now Notice is hereby given that suits will be brought to restrain infringements of the Patents granted to the said Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach against all persons directly or indirectly taking part in importing, making, using or selling such incandescent Gas-Light Apparatus as above mentioned or infringing in any other manner whatsoever the rights and interests of the said Messrs. Mahler and Roscher therein, and all persons taking part in the infringement of the above mentioned patents will be liable, not only to an Injunction and Damages, but also to Costs. And further such persons will be criminally proceeded against according to law.—Dated this 22nd Day of June, 1895.

TURNER & HEMMING,
Solicitors for Messrs. MAHLER & ROSCHER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay....................Defendants.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNARAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased ....Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893 the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pagjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11382 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife Soolt[illegible] Mahomed Hossein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by the property belonging to the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, W[illegible] Rustomjee Nowrojee [illegible] and Bai Meherbai [illegible] Rustomjee [illegible], and on the East by [illegible] Road [illegible] in the books of the Collector [illegible] and [illegible] 1872, as modified by [illegible] about [illegible] and 55-62 square yards or thereabouts [illegible] purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been under-leased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 335 square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty-eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 83, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line.
Second do.	" 1½ "
Third do.	" 2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, or the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three [illegible] ....Re. [illegible]
Each succeeding [illegible] line.......... [illegible]

[illegible] will be inserted for less than one Rupee [illegible] all cases be made in Cash.

"[illegible]BAY GAZETTE"
[illegible]LY EDITION.

SUBSCRIBERS—

		UP-COUNTRY.	
[illegible]	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 14
[illegible]	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
[illegible]	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"[illegible]BAY GAZETTE"
[illegible]ND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

[illegible]	Rs. 12
[illegible]	" 6
[illegible]	" 3

"[illegible]AY GAZETTE"
[illegible]Y BUDGET.

Post Free.

[illegible]	Rs. 12
[illegible]	" 6
[illegible]	" 3

[illegible]DERS, and other Remittances [illegible] to "The Proprietor" of the

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third [illegible] Sessions, 10 a.m.
Oriental [illegible] and Weaving Company, M[illegible] Street, [illegible].
Y. M. [illegible], Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, [illegible].

[illegible] JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury [illegible] that they are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Monday) morning, at [illegible].

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers s. s. Australia entered, and the steamers Kola, Mikado, and Chilka left the dock on Saturday.

[illegible] NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong, per extra s.s. [illegible], will be closed at the General Post Office, at [illegible] to-morrow. Only [illegible] marked to go by this [illegible] be sent.

[illegible] MATCH.—On Saturday afternoon, at the [illegible], a football match under association rules, was played between the Rovers and the Royal Irish [illegible]. The former [illegible] not in good form, though their [illegible] played very [illegible]. The soldiers had the advantage of the wind, and scored two goals to the Rovers' nil.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game this evening. Play [illegible] 5-30, punctually. The following are the sides:—[illegible] J. Dwyer, H. C. Lockhard, Hon. [illegible] D. Elias, W. H. Cole, V. E. Booth, C. V. [illegible] Robinson, E. P. Campbell, W. R. B. Douglas, Hon. [illegible] Sempill, H. G. Casserly, P. F. Fischer, [illegible] E. Froom, and C. Webster *vs.* Colours: E. C. Bra[illegible], E. J. Christy, V. K. Birh, A. Addison, F. J. Br[illegible], Reid, H. M. Stenart, G. S. Curtis, B. J. B. S[illegible], F. J. Wade-Brown, J. L. Roberts, and H. E. [illegible].

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—Bibikhyram Issa, a Mahomedan mendicant, arrived in Bombay, thirteen days ago, intending to proceed to Mecca, and put up at the Mussafferkhana, in Pakmoda Street. On Friday afternoon, a Mahomedan, named Kassim, went to her, at the Mussafferkhana, and induced the woman to go and live with him, in his room, at Telly Gully. The mendicant went with Kassim to his room, and before going to bed, took off a waistband, containing Rs. 102 in cash, and placed it under her head, in the presence of the man. The woman got up at 4 o'clock, on the following morning, found the money missing, and that Kassim had disappeared. The police are searching for the man, who had been in occupation of the room for the last ten days only.

A LOCAL DEATH AND BURIAL.—It is not often that fondness for a pet creature leads its possessor to such earnest efforts to save its life, as that which was recently adopted in an educational establishment in this city. A cygnus belonging to a lady in the Fort accidentally swallowed some poison put down for vermin, and was discovered in a state of collapse. The owner at once sent for a European doctor, asking him to bring an air-pump and chloroform. Meanwhile, in order to save time, the distressed lady sent to a chemist's shop close by, for an emetic, which was duly administered, but without avail, and when the doctor arrived he found he was too late to save his singular patient. This is not all—the loss of the bird was so severely felt that it was buried, with due ceremony, and in the presence of a number of young people, in the compound of an ecclesiastical building.

CHARGE OF UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent McDermott placed two Multanese, named Ismail Ebrahim and [illegible] before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the first accused with uttering a counterfeit four-anna coin, knowing the same to have been counterfeit, and having in his possession implements for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coins, and the second with having in his possession implements of manufacturing counterfeit coins. Superintendent McDermott, in stating the facts of the case, said that Ismail arrived in Bombay a few months ago from Kurrachee, and put up at Soortee Mobolla. About half-past 9 o'clock, on Friday night, Ismail got into a tram-car, at the Two Tanks, and tendered to the Tramway conductor, a counterfeit four-anna piece, in payment for the fare. The conductor, finding that the coin was not genuine, at once handed over the accused to a policeman, at the corner of Grant Road. Ismail was then searched and three more counterfeit four-anna coins were found in his possession. The police sepoy took the man to Inspector Hamilton's bungalow, and placed him before that officer. Mr. Hamilton proceeded to the accused's house, at Soortee Mobolla, and on searching the room, discovered implements of manufacturing coins as well as three money order receipts for Rs. 10 each, remitted by accused to his mother, at Meerut, on different occasions. All these moneys seem to have been obtained by the illegal manufacture of them, which he had been carrying on for some time past. During the course of the inquiry Inspector Hamilton learnt that the house in which Ismail resided was in the name of the second accused Naroo, who was living at Dongree. The police officer went to this latter individual's house, and on searching his room found one counterfeit four-anna piece and some more implements of manufacturing coins. Naroo was then arrested, and taken into custody. Superintendent McDermott stated that if the Court desired the accused could be tried separately. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of the two witnesses, was of opinion that the two men should be separately dealt with. The case was then remanded till Friday next, to enable the police to make further investigation.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the representatives of the various High Schools, which have entered teams for this season's cricket competition, was held at the Cathedral High School, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of drawing the ties. Fifteen teams have entered this year against sixteen of last year. The following is the result of the draw:—

Fort High School *vs.* St. Peter's School.

Cathedral High School *vs.* Byramji Jijibhoy P. G. Institute.

Free General Assembly's Institute *vs.* New High School.

Proprietary High School *vs.* Indo-British Institution.

Sir J. J. Parsee B. Institute *vs.* St. Mary's School.

Elphinstone High School *vs.* Antonio da Silva's School.

Parsee Orphanage *vs.* Gokaldas Tejpal School.

St. Xavier's School, a bye.

It was decided that the first round be played off by the 10th August, the second by the 24th August, the third by the 7th September, and the final by the 14th September. The following matches have been fixed for the dates shown below:—

Cathedral High School *vs.* Byramji Jijibhoy P. C. Institute, 7th August.

New High School *vs.* F. G. A. Institute, 28th July.

Parsee Orphanage *vs.* Gokaldass Tejpal School, 1st August.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE tenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, on Saturday, at the company's Fort premises, Mr. D. Gostling, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. Phillips, the directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, and which has already been published by us, was taken as read. The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the directors' report and the audited accounts made up to the 28th February last, remarked that the report was an excellent one, showing the good business they had been doing. During the year under report, they actually made a profit of 12 per cent., distributing seven per cent. and a-half to dividend, and putting the remainder to the reserve and other funds, to be used for the improvement of the capital of the business, and to reduce the amount of current loan, necessary to carry it on. The resolution having been seconded, it was unanimously adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of seven and a-half per cent. was declared payable on and after the 15th instant. Mr. A. C. Walker, one of the directors of the company, who retired by rotation, was re-elected director for the current year. The appointment of Mr. Adam Smith as a director of the company was confirmed. Mr. Hough[illegible] Symons was re-appointed auditor, at a remuneration of Rs. 350, out of which Rs. 100 is to be paid to the Poona auditor, Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji. It was also resolved that a bonus of the quarter month's salary be paid to those employees, who were in the company's service for the period under report, at the discretion of the manager. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and ea[illegible] milk [illegible] of Squibb's [illegible] Specific will assure you that [illegible] Dysentery attacks of Fevers, Ague Malaria, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is a efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Another Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy so once so effective and prompt [illegible]." [illegible] Pills or Mixture. MADON [illegible]

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

AT a meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon a paper on "University Reform" was read by Mr. R. D. Patel of Surat High School.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Patel said he was surprised that many Indians and even those who advocate social reforms seem to set their faces against educational reforms. At any rate they think that educational reforms are not either necessary or possible. This tendency to cry down educational reforms in India is probably due to the fact that, after an age of stagnation, the present educational activity owes its origin to western energy and western influence, and the Indians, having lost the power of initiating for themselves any line of reform, cannot look forward beyond was has been attempted by the English masters. They fondly think that the acme of perfection has been reached when they blindly copy their model. But this is a mistake. Frequent complaints have been made against the principles followed in the University in making the appointments of examiners, against the vagaries of the examiners, against the clandestine disclosure of questions before they were actually set to the candidates in the Examination Hall, against frequent and abrupt changes in the standards of examination, and against the amount of work exacted from students to the detriment of their health, and sometimes even of their lives. Having described the recent history of reform movements in University matters he laid down the following principles for future reform:—(1) that culture and utility should be accepted as the *beau ideal* of our University; (2) that new subjects should be added and new degrees created to suit the changed conditions of life and the progress already made in our Presidency; (3) that old and time-honoured subjects should make room, if necessary, for more modern, scientific and useful subjects; (4) that the curricula of studies should be so arranged as to suit different tastes, and afford development to various faculties; (5) that in order to bring students in close contact with University life, compulsory residence in Colleges under the superintendence of Professors, for at least one year, should be insisted upon for all final examinations for University degrees; (6) that the University should refuse to recognize any institution which omits to provide for the moral and physical well-being of its students; (7) that examinations should be testing but few, so that the students might get time not only to read, but also to digest and master their subjects; (8) that the number of subjects should be very few in higher examinations, so as to enable students to acquire a thorough mastery over their subjects; (9) that there should be uniformity and fixity of standards; (10) that in order to encourage original research, fellowships in connection with the University should be established; (11) that the rules regarding the appointment of examiners and the conduct of examinations should be clearly laid down, as is done by the Calcutta and the Madras Universities; (12) that every possible encouragement to higher education among women should be given; (13) that every possible encouragement to vernacular languages and literature should be given; and (14) that the information on points in which the students are interested should not be withheld from them except for very good reasons.

These principles are he said the necessary and logical outcome of our past experience, and the results to which the system of our University has led; and they are all suggested by a comparison of the working of our University with that of the two sister Universities. They are so fair that no thoughtful well-wisher of our University will have any difficulty in accepting them, differ as he may in the details of the working of it. With these few observations I now proceed to suggest the proposed changes, which, if carried out, will give a fresh start and new life to our Alma Mater. With regard to the novelty of some of the changes, I must ask you to bear one thing in mind, viz., there is no proposal placed before you that has not been already carried out either in the Madras University, or the Calcutta University, with the single exception of the proposal for the S. F. examination for Girls.

CONVOCATION ADDRESSES.

Our University would do well to adopt rule 83 of the By-laws and Regulations of the Madras University, which provides that an address shall be delivered to the candidates by a member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor annually on his behalf. In our University it is the privilege either of the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor to address the successful candidates. Consequently no educated native on our side, except Dr. Bhandarker, has had an opportunity of speaking on matters of education in connection with the University. While in Madras this rule has enabled four distinguished natives, viz., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muthusamy Aiyar, the late Raja Sir T. Madhavrow, Rai Bahadur Ranganadha Mudalier, and the Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, to express their views on education. The Madras list of persons who delivered addresses comprises, in consequence of this rule, Governors, Administrators, Clergymen, Doctors, Educationists, Lawyers, and even representatives of the army. The advantage of such a rule is that each faculty gets an opportunity to have its say.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

The system of Boards of Studies should be adopted by our university to ensure that continuity of standards in examinations which is so desirable. Madras has 13 Boards of Studies, and Calcutta has 10, while we have none; and the consequence is that it is impossible for the syndicate to check the vagaries of examiners, and the fluctuations in the standards and the results year after year. The Boards should be empowered (1) to recommend examiners and assistant examiners in their respective branches; (2) to recommend the text books; (3) to consult specialists, who are not fellows of the University; and (4) to consider and report on all matters referred to them by the syndicate.

CHANGES IN EXAMINATIONS AND CURRICULA.

Having quoted the rules in force in Calcutta in regard to the conduct of examinations he proceeded:—

The School Final Examination, I presume, is intended to be a test for candidates wishing to enter the Lower Grade Public Service or Mercantile Service. In the interests of the Public Service as well as the School Final candidates, Government should be asked to abolish the Departmental test for the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination, which is much inferior to the university examination test. In the third head of compulsory subjects, Mental Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Official or Commercial Correspondence and Precis writing, are desirable additions. For the purposes of the School Final Examination History and Mathematics, including Algebra and Euclid among the optional subjects, are of no practical use, and should be replaced by Shorthand writing. If these suggestions are adopted this examination will meet the requirements of Government Service, as well as of the Mercantile Community. When there is a U. S. F. Examination for boys, there is no reason why there should not be a similar examination for girls, who may be unable to follow up their studies beyond the Matriculation examination. I beg to suggest the following subjects to which others may be added, if necessary. English, A vernacular language, Arithmetic, Hygiene Domestic Economy, and Drawing.

SECOND LANGUAGE.

To the second language list, I would suggest the addition of German. When we have admitted French among the classical languages, there is no reason why the claims of German should not be considered. It is not only a highly cultivated language, but it has done much for the advancement of the study of Sanskrit and Zend. I would press upon the attention of the University authorities the claims of Marathi and Gujarati to be treated as classical languages. Even for the highest examination in Arts, viz., the M. A. examination, the Madras University recognizes the following languages:—English, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, and the group of Dravidian languages. Thus Madras by her recognition of the vernacular languages, even for the highest examination, has made a future of vernacular literature possible; while we by our condemnation of them, have sealed the fate of vernacular literature.

The advocates of Sanskrit and other classical languages will say that if the vernacular languages are admitted to the rank of classical languages, students would flock to them. To obviate such a contingency, we might assign less marks for the vernacular languages, and make the course sufficiently high so as to deter indolent students from taking up these languages simply because they might be found to entail less study. If further precaution were necessary, it might be arranged that students taking up these languages should find no place in the First Division. But perhaps we exaggerate the fears of such a contingency, because we see that in Madras, Sanskrit and Persian and other classical languages are taken up by a large number of students as well as the vernaculars.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

In the Matriculation Examination, Elementary History and Geography and Elementary Science should form one group under the Head of General Knowledge, and should not form two distinct subjects as at present. In Calcutta there is no Science paper at all. In Madras, Elementary History and Geography and Elementary Science form one subject.

When our University has appointed books for Astronomy and Chemistry, I do not see any reason why text-books for History and Geography should not be appointed. The subject of Geography is one on which much valuable time of school boys is wasted without any adequate benefit. I would, therefore, make Geography only so far compulsory as it serves to illustrate History. A text-book on Physical Geography should be fixed by the University. The same may be said of History, especially English History. Uncertainty in the subject of examination leads boys to have recourse to all sorts of manuals, and much precious time is thus wasted. Of the numerous schoolbooks on this subject, Professor Ransome's Short History of England stands unrivalled for its lucid treatment of the political events, and its simplicity of language.

There should be two examinations only at the interval of two years each for the B. A. degree and not three. No other university—Indian or English—exacts three examinations for the B. A. degree. The courses of the Previous and the Intermediate examinations should be thrown into one, and this single course should consist of the following subjects. I English, II Classical Language, III Mathematics, IV Deductive Logic, V History, and VI Science (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Human Physiology, both elementary.

THE B. A. DEGREE COURSE.

For this and other examinations, if the principle of examining by instalment is admitted, as is done in English Universities, it should be consistently carried out in all degree examinations. It might be ruled that if a candidate passed in any subject in the second class, he should be exempted from examination in the same subject in any future examination. This will lighten the burden on the student without making the University Degree too easy, and this will make the student all the better grounded in the remaining subjects. Should this course appear objectionable, I have an alternative course to submit for your consideration. This alternative appears to be a sensible one, and it is adopted by the Madras University. The B. A. Degree course should be divided into two sections, I, Language branch or the compulsory subjects, and II., Optional branch or the voluntary subjects. No candidate should be allowed to appear for an optional branch until he had passed in the Language branch; but having passed in that branch he should not be required again to present himself in that subject in order to qualify for the degree. The advantage of this rule is that, in case of failure in the optional branch, a candidate can devote his whole attention to his optional subject. The B. A. course might be divided into a Pass Course and Honours Course, as is done in the Calcutta and English Universities. The B. A. Course should consist of the following subjects:—I Language branch (*a*) English, (*b*) Classical language, II, optional branch—one of the following:—(*a*) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy as in Madras; (*b*) Physical Science as in Madras; (*c*) Nature Science; (*d*) Geological Science; (*e*) History and Political Economy; and (*f*) Mental and Moral Science as in Madras. The subject of Mental Science has been recognised long since by the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, while our University only lately recognised it, and that in a grudging spirit. It has been admitted among the voluntary subjects of the B. Sc. course, and not among the Arts course to which it really ought to belong. The importance of the study of Mental Science to the teacher has not received that attention which it deserves in our University.

THE M. A. DEGREE COURSE.

For the M. A. examination, I would recommend the Madras course, that is, one of the following subjects, I. One of the Classical languages, English being one of them; II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; III. History and Political Economy; IV. Physical Science; V. Natural Science; and VI. Mental and Moral Science. You will agree with me, gentlemen, that in the highest examination in Arts a thorough mastery should be aimed at and that in the short space of one or two years two languages cannot be studied so well as one.

The Calcutta University has included a course in Natural Theology in the Mental and Moral Science group for the B. A. and M. A. examination. The books prescribed for the latter examination are:—I., Caird's Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion, II, Martineau's Study of Religion, and III, Max Muller's Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India.

THE L. T. DEGREE COURSE.

Gentlemen, you will allow me to say that the work of the teacher is so important that it should be recognised by the University as a distinct and learned profession. Our University should institute an examination for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching (L. T.) as is done at Madras. Madras grants this degree to graduates intending to follow the profession of teaching. The university requires each candidate for the L. T. degree to forward "a certificate of having attended a full course of two terms at a Normal Institution authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, or of having attended a full term at such Normal institution and having thereafter practised his profession for a period of at least six months. By special order of the Senate exemption from the production of such certificate may be granted in the case of persons who have, for a period of ordinarily not less than two-and-a-half years, been continuously on the regular teaching staff of a high school or college." The examination is both theoretical and practical. The theoretical portion of the examination includes I., Principles of Education, II, History of Education in Europe from the rise of Universities to the present time, and III, Methods of Teaching and School management. The Madras Educational Department has got a separate college for the special training of teachers. In these days of economy we cannot expect Government to establish such a college. Under these circumstances our University should hold an examination in the theory of education and grant the degree of L. T. to those who pass the test, provided the candidate produces a certificate from the Head of a college or a First Grade High School recognised by the University for the purposes of the examination that the candidate has continuously worked as teacher for full two years and is able to teach up to the seventh standard. To induce graduates to proceed for this examination, the Educational Department might reserve higher appointments for the successful candidates, such as Deputy Inspectorships, Head-masterships, and other appointments over one hundred Rupees.

This course was recommended by the Education Commission thirteen years ago. I venture to ask if this recommendation has received any serious attention either from the public or the University. Our University has complained from time to time of raw boys in the Entrance and Higher Examinations. Now what does that signify? It means that teachers in our schools and colleges are not doing their work properly. The teachers are supplied by the University, and if the University never thought of making teaching a special and honoured profession, the fault lies with it, and not with the students or the teachers. Consequently there is an amount of waste of mental energy in our educational institutions, which those who have paid no special attention to this subject can never realize. The result of this defective system is that our boys fail in examinations or they fail in health or what is worse still they fail in both. Those, who remind us that our University was founded on the plan of London University, will bear in mind that London has considerably modified its system in accordance with changed circumstances. We on the other hand are in a state of stagnation. In 1873 London took the important step of founding a Professorship of Education, and Mr. Joseph Payne was the first Professor of Education. Cambridge followed the example of London.

Gentlemen, in pleading the cause of Science and Art Education I must say I hold no brief from my professional brethren. Perhaps, if they were called upon to vote to-day, many of them would vote against my proposal. But I speak from personal experience and conviction. I am not ashamed to confess before you that during the course of 18 years I have on more than one occasion felt inconvenience arising from the want of knowledge of the Principles of Education in dealing with various classes of students—the quick, the plodding and the dull. I cannot say if others have felt the same inconvenience. I plead the cause of your children and that of the future generations.

PROPOSED EXAMINATIONS.

It would be better if your Alma Mater were to hold a higher examination in Law, such as the examination for the Master of Laws (M. L.) of the Madras University or Doctor of Laws (D. L.) of the Calcutta University. The faculty of Medicine is so important that I would like our conservative University to follow the example of the more progressive University of Madras. Our University should hold examinations for the M. B. degree and Licentiate of Sanitary Science on the plan of the Madras University, which is a sensible one. In the faculty of Engineering there should be three examinations, viz., L. C. E., B. C. E., and M. C. E. The Madras course of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in its twofold division—Mechanical and Civil Engineering is worthy of our adoption. Calcutta and Madras Universities have no separate Degree for Science, the studies of this subject being included in the Arts course. Our Science Degree is of recent date and we owe it to the zeal of Sir Richard Temple for Science.

Gentlemen, there are two principles in nature—the conservative and the liberal, both are essential, the one for the stability the other for the progress of the world. I respect that conservatism, which springs from an honest conviction and impartial judgment from a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case; but I have no sympathy and little respect for that spurious conservatism which refuses to see beyond the present, and which arises from blind prejudices and indolent habits of mind. I shall not anticipate your judgment in a matter which concerns not only the honour of the University, but its collective wisdom and the welfare and progress of the future generations.

The fact that I have made frequent and long quotations is in itself a frank confession that I claim no originality in placing these thoughts on r[illegible] you. I have merely done the work of an [illegible]er, though the labour has been a labour [illegible]. The most important part of the work, [illegible] requires most intelligence remains for yo[illegible] to sift, to compare and pass judgment. I[illegible] careful consideration of the facts submitted [illegible] are convinced that the need of reform [illegible] fully established, I hope you will not rest [illegible] with the present state of things, but work in [illegible] harmony, sinking personal differences and prej[illegible] for public weal, and earn the blessings of the un[illegible] generations—the hope and strength of India.

THE LEE-METFORD BULLET.

ONE of the most interesting problems yet to be solved is whether the Lee-Metford bullet, the "lead-pencil" as it has been termed, will stop a fanatic in full charge. It is long, thin and light, and leaves the muzzle with a very high initial velocity. If it strikes a big bone it is supposed not only to smash it to pieces, but to splinter it for several inches up and down. Thus a man struck on the hip or knee joint, or on the point of the shoulder, would be terribly damaged. He should be dropped in his tracks, if the bullet really performs its work according to theory. This is just what the military authorities desire to ascertain, for stories are afloat of a hole having been simply drilled through a large bone without any splintering at all. These cannot be accepted without most trustworthy evidence; they are opposed to reports of experiments carried out on animals both in India and Europe with small bore rifles. There does, however, seem good reason to believe that the Lee-Metford bullet passes through the thinner bones of the human body, such as the shoulder-blade, ribs and the breastbone, without having any smashing effect. It does drill a small hole, and the shock is consequently trifling. Similarly, when striking muscles or soft tissues, it does not tear and break up the flesh like the old Snider bullet—which was practically a shell—or make a fairly big hole on exit like the Martini. From this it will be argued that the stopping-power of the Lee-Metford is limited, for a ghazi takes small account of a wound which does not instantly cripple him. At the Malakand and Khar there were no rushes of desperate fanatics in large numbers, such as occurred at Ahmad Khel in the Afghan War, at Kotkai in one of the Black Mountain expeditions, and more recently at Wano. Had there been, the magazine attachment to the rifle would have been resorted to as the charge was driven home, and the advancing tribesmen would have literally had a sheet of lead to face. Some of them might have got through to the bayonets, but we cannot yet believe that the charge as a whole would have been made good. Unfortunately—from the musketry point of view—this practical test of magazine-fire never took place. It would have been most valuable (if the apparent inhumanity of the remark will be forgiven): for cordite was being used and there was no smoke to obscure the scene and give the attacking-party a cover. At the fight beyond the Panjkora rushes were made on the Guides; but these were met with admirable coolness, and though individual tribesmen got as close as twenty yards or less, they were invariably shot down, or turned and fled. The Guides, however, were armed with the Martini and used black-powder ammunition, and in the Soudan and South Africa experience was gained years ago as to what this rifle can do. It was admittedly not equal to the Snider, as was proved at McNeill's zareeba, where the 15th Sikhs with the latter rifle did tremendous execution; but still the Martini proved itself very effective. Had its weak extractors never caused it jam there would have been small reason to find fault with its action.

The Lee-Metford can claim among its advantages that one bullet may hit two or even more men. The pellet, with its drilling action through the human body where no large bones obstruct its course, travels onwards with considerable velocity, and thus may kill or wound men in rear of the first man struck. This of course can occur only at comparatively short ranges. At longer distances, curiously enough, the bullet is said to give a much greater shock when it reaches its human billet. When it ricochets the wound it inflicts is likely to be most severe, as the cupro-nickel envelope gets torn by impact with the ground. Those of our readers who are interested in the subject, must not be misled by reports of the splendid results obtained with the Lee-Metford against large game. The sportsmen who use the rifle slit the thin metal covering over the leaden pellet which thus acts as a shell. It is then equivalent to an "express" bullet, owing to its high initial velocity, and it undoubtedly gives most satisfactory results. In warfare this device of slitting up the covering is not permissible; it is barred by the terms of the Geneva Convention. We have then to trust to the bullet as we know it in the service cartridge, and to ascertain exactly what its behaviour has been in the present campaign. The British Army is not alone in its search for knowledge, for the small-bore rifle has been widely adopted on the Continent. There is another source of information, other than the Chitral Relief Force, which should be tapped. The Japanese have been using a rifle of much the same bore as the Lee-Metford, and they can say what the effect of its bullet has been. There should be no difficulty in ascertaining the opinion they have formed on this point, as British officers have been attached to their army in the field. The whole subject is extremely interesting and deserves the closest attention.—"*Pioneer.*"

BOMBAY REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

THE three vacancies occuring this year in the Bombay regimental commands have already been disposed of. Early in January Major Nicholetts was appointed to the command of the 5th Bo. I. in succession to Col. Scott, while Col. J. T. Carruthers, 16th Bo. I., has been succeeded by Major A. W. C. Bell, from the 4th Bo. I. and Col. W. L. Hore, 20th Bo. I., by Major F. Steveson, late 2nd in command of the 19th Bo. I. In 1896 there will be three cavalry and six infantry vacancies, the officers relinquishing their commands being:—Lieut.-Col. Elliot, 1st Bo. L., Lieut.-Col. Jones, 2nd Bo. L., Lieut.-Col. Stevens, 3rd Bo. Light Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Prile, 2nd Bo. Grenadiers, Lieut.-Col. Herth, 10th Bo. I., Col. Leckie, 19th Bo. I., Lieut.-Col Whotherall, 2nd Bo. I., and Lieut.-Col. Machay, 26th Bo. I., (2nd Beluchistan Regiment). This last officer was appointed to the command of the 26th on the first of November 1892, and the Indian Army List fixes the date of his retirement as 18th April 1896, "on completing seven years' regimental command," (sic) In 1897 there will be two vacancies—the retiring officers being Lieut.-Col. Walker of the 13th and Lieut.-Col. Creagh, V. C., of the 29th (2nd Beluch Battalion). In 1898 there will be six vacancies from the retirements of Lieut-Col. Black, 1st Bo. Grenadiers, Lieut.-Col. Grant, 4th Bo. Rifles, Major Proudfoot, 9th Bo. I., Lieut.-Col. Lyster, 14th Bo. I., Lieut.-Col. Morse, 17th Bo. I., and Major Kellie, 23rd Bo. Rifles. In 1899 there will be four retirements—viz., Lieut.-Col. Abbott, 7th Bo. Lancers (Beluch Horse). Lieut.-Col. Welch, 3rd Bo. Light Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Ternan, 12th Bo. I., and Lieut.-Col. Broome, 27th Bo. I. (1st Beluch Battalion). In 1900 there will be [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Thomas, 4th Bo. C. (Poona Horse), Major Monteith, 6th Bo. C. (Jacob's Horse). Lieut.-Col. Penton, 7th Bo. I.; Major Pearson, 24th (1st Beluchistan Regiment), and Major Reilly of the 28th Pioneers. In 1901 we have five retirements—viz., Major Francis, 5th Bo. C. (Sindh Horse), Major Aslett 8th Bo. I., Major Beckham, 25th Bo. Rifles, Major Mein, 1st Bo. I. (Marine Battalion), and Major Mayne of the 30th; while in 1902 we have the retirement of the three officers appointed this year.

It will be seen that of the seven cavalry regiments five are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels, while two are commanded by Majors. Of the twenty-six infantry regiments fifteen are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels and eleven by Majors. All the commanding officers belong to the Staff Corps, with the exception of Colonel Stevens, commanding the 3rd Bo. Light Cavalry, and Colonel Hare, who just retired from the command of the 20th Bo. I., both of whom belong to what is known as the Bombay Infantry General List. There are present thirteen officers on this list; seven of these are "residing out of India, two are in political employ—one Colonel Mockler under the Government of India, and the other, Colonel Jackson, under the Government of Bombay—one is the Deputy-Judge-Advocate General of the Bombay command, another is Major-General M. H. Nicholson, C. B., commanding the 1st class military district of Mhow, while the two commanding officers above mentioned complete the cadres of this obsolete list.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

WAZIRISTAN.

CAMP BEHGAN, THRO' MIRAN SHAH, 2[illegible] JUNE.

THE monthly relief of the post in the Tochi Valley is now completed, the 20th P. I. holding the posts at Miran Shah Idak and Saidgai for the month of July. Four shots were fired into Idak post three or four nights ago.

Five donkeys, forming part of a large convoy, bringing commissariat stores by contract to Idak were cut up by Waziris three days ago on the road near Saidgai.

The weather in the valley is becoming very unsettled. Daily showers somewhat diminish the temperature. The shelters for the troops at Miran Shah are nearly completed.—*Pioneer.*

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1895.

THE Tournament will be held at Bombay, and will commence on the 30th of September. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the Members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

The maximum number of Ponies for any Team shall be 18 only.

Entrance donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which has not competed in any previous year) Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challeng Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournamet in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana to become the absolute property of the winning team, or, if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of four Cups, provided not less than four teams compete.

The winners of the Cup in 1882, 1883, and 1884 were the Central India Horse; 1885, Bombay Gymkhana; 1886, and 1887 Poona Gymkhana; 1888, Vikar-ul-Umrah's Team; 1889, 1890 and 1891 7th Hussars; 1892, Poona Gymkhana; 1893, Jodhpore 1st Team; and 1894, Jodhpore 2nd Team. The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will go to the players of the winning team.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to carry competing teams at single fares 1st or 2nd class, and their ponies at 1 1-10th fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at third class Mail Train (3 pies per mile) fares; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay by passenger or mixed trains at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at 4½ annas per mile per horse-box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in A class goods wagon (which have been specially adapted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey, or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double (return) journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana as early as possible, (a) how many ponies the team intends to bring, (b) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (c) when his team will start for Bombay; and the Joint Polo Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

Care should be taken to obtain the above concessions before booking.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close one week before the commencement of the Tournament.

F. A. PREVOST,
H. L. E. PROCTER,
Jt. Hony Secretaries, Bombay Polo Tournament.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Uruguay, 1,926 tons, Captain Leperdria, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, saild yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Entre Rios, 1,804 tons, Captain A Richard, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,352 tons, Captain E R Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R Hoare, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,300 tons, Captain G. E. Peckering, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Assistant Surgeon Farrell, and 68 deck passengers.

THE s s Samoa, 4,507 tons, Captain W A Fraser, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff, (31st May), with a cargo of 7,757 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs D Hormusjee and Co.

THE s s Australia, 1,378 tons Captain T Barbar, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from Hamburg (19th May) via Antwerp, with a general cargo, Mr H Albman as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day (1st July) at 3-30 p.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Poseidon, Captain T Rassevich:—For Triest—Miss A J Christten, Mrs Minck, Mr E Sawyer, Dr F Noething, Mr O Schutte, and Rev P G Raarger. For Port Said—Mr J K Orfanidi, and Mr H C Thomson.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning (30th June) per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Captain G de Grisogono:—From Shanghai—Ritter and Mrs von Haas and Capt M G Hreqlieb. From Singapore—Mr Abdoolhoosein. From Penang—Mr E Chelive. From Colombo.—Mr C A Malony, Mr G K M Wair, Mr S R Kothare, and Mr G Soonra.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Aden, June 23.
29	Samoa (s)	Fraser	Cardiff, May 31.
	Australia (s)	Barber	Hamburg, May 19.
	Plympton (s)	Page	Grimsby, May 28.
30	M. Bacquehem (s)	Grisogono	Kobe, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Clan Ranald (s)	Somerfelt	Busreh.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	Hoare	Rangoon, &c.
	Mikado (s)	Peckering	Hull, &c.
	Entre Rios (s)	Richard	Dunkirk, &c.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Bombay (s)	Robertson	Jedda, &c.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Liverpool.
30	Wardha (s)	Robinson	Calcutta, &c.
	Kt. Commander (s)	D[illegible]	Karachi.

The steamer Uruguay, Captain Leperdria, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last for Dunkirk.

The steamer Dwarka, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.
17 Dunira s ... Livingstone ... Bombay.
20 Kola s ... Whitehead ... Do.
21 Worsley Hall s ... Black ... Liverpool via By.
22 Inchmarlo s ... Ashby ... Ardossan and Cardiff.
Kurdistaw s ... Whitlock ... London.
[illegible] Lammermoor s ... Moffett ... Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.
19 Fortuna s ... Christopherson ... Hull.
Dunira s ... Livingstone ... Bombay.
20 Stolzenfels s ... Albers ... Hamburg.
City of Dundee s ... Halley ... Liverpool.
21 Kola s ... Whitehead ... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Wilderspool, Smith, W. Cooper & Co., (not known.)
" Sheikh, Newey, W. Cooper & Co., for Antwerp.
" B. Hall, Hood, F Forbes & Co., Ld., for Liverpool.
" Worsley Hall, Black, F Forbes & Co., Ld (not known.)
" Inchmarlo, Ashby, W. Cooper & Co. (not known.)
" Kurdistaw, Whitlock, M Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Lammermoor, Moffett, Ralli Brothers (not known.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

N[illegible] s—[illegible] bales wool, C Vasonjee; 90 bales wool, Nursey Khatau; 110 bales wool, J Carra; 16 bales wool, N Nanji; 2[illegible] bales wool, A Jaffer.

City of Edinburgh s—425 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

Castlemoore s—6[illegible] bales wool, C Kesowjee; 2,514 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 115 bales cotton fly, and 107 bales twist waste, T Jeewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Mazagon s—90½ cwts dry chillies, L Hurukchand; 77 cwts gum, M Laljee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia s—4 cases condiments, 3 bundles woollen carpets, 3 cases furniture, and 2 cases brassware, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mazagon s—20,000 cwts wheat, and 24,771 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, and 200 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Paraguay s—335 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 321 cwts myrabollams, Owen and Okell; 201¼ cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Califonia s—2,004 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—190 bales cotton, and 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—1,000¼ cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 174 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Gillo and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—125 bales cotton, F Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ormiston s—366 cwts raisins, H Lara; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 350 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Bisagoo s—590 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 44 bales twist, and 191 cwts sandal wood, C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 cwts sharkfins, and 4 cwts fishmaws, M L Khatau; 394 bales twist, P F Talati; 309 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 550 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Ormiston s—1[illegible] bales twist, H Pestonjee; 30 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ormiston s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rohilla s—14¼ cwts ivory, M H Adamjee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperatures in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperatures in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·454	E	[illegible]	92·0	76·9	81	0·15	3·10	+0·12
Agra	29·467	NE	4	96·5	78·2	79	0·03	2·14	−0·18
Cawnpore	29·506	ENE	[illegible]	96·3	80·0	87	0·32	1·02	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·436	NNW	4	97·6	79·8	87	0·19	5·41	+0·12
Jhansi	29·464	NW	2	98·1	77·2	73	0·07	8·28	+3·75
Jacobabad	29·371	ESE	[illegible]	110·2	80·6	65	...	...	−0·22
Karachi	29·378	WSW	16	94·0	83·2	74	...	0·38	[illegible]
Jeypore	29·471	WSW	4	99·1	81·2	63	...	1·82	−0·16
Ajmere	29·492	W	12	98·0	79·6	65	...	0·59	−1·14
Deesa	29·513	SW	22	97·3	79·0	73	...	3·00	+1·31
Ahmedabad	29·560	SW	8	98·2	79·1	76	...	5·14	[illegible]
Bhuj	29·453	SSW	27	94·0	79·4	74	...	1·29	−0·17
Rajkot	29·510	SW	20	98·9	74·7	79	...	1·83	−2·71
Veraval	29·522	SSW	26	85·6	82·2	83	...	2·50	[illegible]
Neemuch	29·552	WSW	20	83·8	75·1	79	...	8·00	+4·12
Indore	29·558	WSW	7	82·7	73·6	76	...	7·50	+1·91
Saugor	29·514	WSW	6	85·3	75·1	87	...	11·88	+4·29
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·563	NW	14	93·2	78·1	69	...	6·31	[illegible]
Raipur	29·460	WSW	13	77·7	72·1	97	3·29	9·29	[illegible]
Nagpur	29·513	W	9	85·[illegible]	76·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	11·32	+3·02
Amraoti	29·579	W	10	90·6	74·8	79	...	7·11	+0·71
Akola	29·559	WNW	14	94·4	74·9	80	...	6·19	+0·88
Surat	29·571	SW	6	91·7	80·[illegible]	87	...	5·21	[illegible]
Malegaon	29·580	WSW	14	97·9	75·7	79	...	4·32	[illegible]
Bombay	29·651	SSW	14	87·5	80·3	79	...	17·83	[illegible]
Poona	29·641	SW	17	86·5	71·4	72	0·02	6·98	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·616	SW	8	91·1	72·2	72	...	7·52	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·639	SW	16	91·7	72·5	61	...	0·62	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	29·701	SW	9	85·9	80·8	85	[illegible]	21·37	[illegible]
Belgaum	29·714	WSW	16	76·2	67·8	95	[illegible]	9·48	[illegible]
Goa	29·734	W	12	86·1	78·4	84	[illegible]	19·32	[illegible]
Karwar	29·749	WSW	13	84·2	82·4	75	[illegible]	22·65	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·738	W	6	80·8	73·4	89	0·75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·808	WSW	21	...	...	...	[illegible]	37·06	[illegible]
Cochin	29·825	W	[illegible]	87·[illegible]	[illegible]	79	...	27·34	[illegible]
Bangalore	29·763	WSW	19	86·[illegible]	68·2	79	...	1·67	−1·34
Secunderabad	29·631	WSW	17	89·6	72·2	73	0·02	[illegible]	−1·15
Masulipatam	29·611	WNW	14	93·6	[illegible]	62	...	1·42	−3·22
Bellary	29·[illegible]02	WSW	12	87·7	76·4	58	...	2·31	[illegible]
Cuddapah	29·677	W	M	98·1	81·9	58	...	0·71	[illegible]
Madras	29·690	W	9	101·0	84·5	[illegible]	...	0·83	−1·11
Coimbatore	29·773	S	11	88·9	73·3	70	...	2·00	+1·01
Trichinopoly	29·722	W	15	99·6	80·3	52	...	0·15	−1·02
Negapatam	29·720	W	11	101·1	80·3	48	...	0·62	[illegible]
Colombo	29·846	WSW	12	87·3	80·0	77	...	11·71	[illegible]
Aden	29·697	SW	14	93·8	84·8	71	...	0·04	+0·04

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (20·31); C. T. H. =0·00 (16·33); St. G. H.=0·00 (17·58); C. P.=0·0[illegible] (17·8[illegible]).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed slightly at Agra, Cawnpore Veraval and Raipur, but has been fairly steady over the rest of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds are easterly at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Deesa, Veraval, Neemuch, Sholapur, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval, 24 at Secunderabad, 22 at Bangalore, 20 at Khandwa and Neemuch, 18 at Deesa and Masulipatam, and 16 at Akola, Karwar and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is in considerable excess of the normal at Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam, and the minium 5° to 7° in excess at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (3·29"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Mangalore. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is fairly normal, and light to moderate local showers are probable. A small depression appears to exist to the north-east of Raipur, and the weather in the Central and North-West Provinces is slightly unsettled. An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Lower Sind, where the weather is squally.

The S. S. California, which left Madagascar on the 14th, reports having experienced up to Latitude 0° 17' N., Longitude 55° 13' E. at [illegible] on the 20th moderate to light south-easterly winds every day (except on the 16th when [illegible] were fresh to strong) fine weather with [illegible] clouds with little rain on the 17th and 1[illegible] [illegible] arrival on the 27th June moderate to [illegible] monsoon with a moderate gale, cloudy [illegible] sky, a high sea but no rain.

W. L. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

To-day's cyclonic storm from the north-west of the Bay has advanced to north-westward, and the centre this morning is close to Ranchi, where the pressure is over nought point, two nought inch below normal. Winds are cyclonic over North-east India, circulating around the depression, westerly and south-westerly over the Peninsula, and variable over the Gangetic Plain and northerly and north-westerly over the north of the Punjab. The force has been strong to a gale over the head of the Bay, and the mean temperature is generally low, except over Bombay, Sind and Rajputana. Rain has been heavy near the depression, and fallen fairly generally over Burma, Bengal, Assam, the N.-W. P., the South-West Coast and the eastern half of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the fall has been both light and scattered.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	20 81	16 [illegible]	17 89	17 97
Saturday, June 29th	0 0	[illegible] 00	0 05	0 1
Sunday, June 30th	0 12	0 7	0 [illegible]	0 00
Total	[illegible] 93	16 40	17 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Total fall to June 30th, 1894	23 17	17 51	17 [illegible]	17 [illegible]
Total fall to June 30th, 1893	32 82	30 30	30 [illegible]	[illegible]

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 a.m. to [illegible] p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 [illegible]; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, June 29, 1895.

Means of observations at [illegible], [illegible] a.m., [illegible] p.m., [illegible] p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah ... 29·611
Temperature of the Air ... [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... [illegible]
Dew Point ... [illegible]
Relative humidity of Air ... [illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ... [illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... [illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... [illegible]
General Directions of wind ... WSW, W, WSW, SW
Movements of Wind in 24 hours ... [illegible]
Fall of Rain ... [illegible]
Total fall during month ... [illegible]
" " " year ... [illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th June ... [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Burroughs, Major, Bo. S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

JUNE 28.

Stewart, Lieut-Genl, Ms, Comdg Secunderabad Dist, [illegible] leave, from England.
Creagh, Lt-Col, Bo, 29th Bo Infy, on duty, from Loralai.

JUNE 29.

Leslie, Lieut, Bo, 17th Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Thompson, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.

JUNE 24.

Anderson, Lieut, Ms, 4th L C, to join Regt.

JUNE 28.

Creagh, Lieut-Col, Bo, 29th Bo Infy, on duty, to Poona.
Sutton, Lieut, Ms, 1st Burma, on leave, to Maymyo.

JUNE 29.

Burroughs, Major, Bo, S Lanc Regt, off leave, to Kamptee.
Purin[illegible], [illegible] Bo, R F[illegible], on leave, to Karachi.
Price, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st [illegible], travelling, to Kasauli.
Stewart, Lt-Genl, Ms, Comdg Secunderabad Dist, [illegible] to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR [illegible] ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

Leave of absence for 3 months from the 28th [illegible] granted to Gunner W. H. Davies.

By Order,
A. J. P[illegible], Lieut. R. A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, M[illegible] & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A White Fox-Terrier DOG, marked with Black and Tan on one of the Ears. Please return the same to M. N. DAVER, near Malabar Hill Chowkey.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on Cut, 12 As. per lb. COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, facing Hummum Street.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Two BUNGALOWS, with Compounds and Stables, on the Chinchpoogly Hill. Monthly Rent for each Rs. 68. And one Bungalow in the 3rd Muzavar Pakady Street, Mazagon. Monthly Rent Rs. 45.—Apply to Shank[illegible] Nana, an Dabholkar, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Foreign Service, by a Commercial Firm. Parsee preferred. Apply to "No. 73," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Passed Female HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, with English qualification, for the Amraoti Female Hospital. Salary Rs. 50 per Mensem with Free quarters. Apply, with Testimonials, to A. D. CHINOY, Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Berar Branch, Amraoti.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the MANAGER, 13, High Road, Kilburn, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made (always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—23, Meadows Street, Fort.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDIES, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain," "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company.—Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months, and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, and his servants. The accommodation is first-class, and the food excellent for the moderate [illegible], and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. [illegible]

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT, being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable [illegible] to Travellers in India and the East, contains the Specific Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India [illegible] from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollikera:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Work, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., a Fort.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly for the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 16 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. [illegible] year, including Postage.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having [illegible] we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves [illegible] above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 14, Marine Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and [illegible] DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photo[illegible] [illegible] and Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. [illegible] Postage 4 annas.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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[illegible]RCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

FURT[illegible] allotments of Indian Council Bills were m[illegible] London yesterday, say of 5 lakhs on Calcutta, [illegible] 1/8d., the rate obtained on the previous day. [illegible]ols were 1/8 per cent. lower, at 107¼; bu[illegible] Sterling Loan unchanged, at 116½. Thr[illegible]-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 p[illegible] higher, at £59. The price of Bar Silver a[illegible] 1/8d., to 30 [illegible] 16d. per oz.; and in New Yo[illegible] the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 66¼ cents per [illegible] with demand Exchange on London unaltered, [illegible] 4·89½ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 15-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher, at 101⅞; Paris Exchange in London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·21.

To-day further Council allotments of 1½ lakh on Calcutta, and 1½ lakh on Madras have been made at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1 3-16d.; and the Bank's buying rate on India has been put up 1-16d. to 1s. 1d. About £325,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The English and French Funds are unchanged; but Paris Exchange on London is again a shade lower, at fcs. 25·20½. A further advance of 1/8d. has taken place in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 30 7/16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday, at 26⅛s. per 492 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Hamburg, and Dunkirk: White Delhi, at 25s. per 492 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports; and Brown Linseed, at 31⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, tone of the market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surat quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having reached 1,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 3 5/8d. per lb.; but arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 5/8d. for June-July deliveries, and 3 43-64d. for October-November. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevelly were 1-16d lower. The Manchester market was quiet.

"Fine" Broach at Havre was half-a-franc lower, at fcs. 42 per 50 kilos; but Good Oomra was unchanged at fcs. 34½.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales less than in the previous week at 45,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales more, at 55,000 bales. The Imports were 14,000 bales less, at 30,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 31,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,581,000 bales.

An advance of 1-16d. has taken place to-day in the price of American Cotton in Liverpool at 3 11-16d. per lb. for Mid.; and Arrivals are 1-32d. higher, in all positions. The market closed this afternoon steady, all round; Sales 6,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports *nil*. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday, 7d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 3 points higher, at 6·82 cents; and to-day, the spot price is unchanged; but a further advance of 5 points has taken place in the rate for futures for September, at 6·87 cents. The Cotton in sight in New York was 9,620,000 bales, compared with 9,610,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

A moderate business has been reported to-day in our Local Cotton market, the tone of which has been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 950 bales, consisting of 356 Dharwar, at Rs. 183¾; 200 each of Ujein, at Rs. 163-9; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 182½; and 100 each of Bijapore, at Rs. 171; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 192; while the Mills have taken 300 Jalgaum at Rs. 165, and 100 each of Batoa, at Rs. 170; and Unjari, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day, and business for export has been upon a small scale; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been in fair request, and a good business has been reported for shippers' account in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,231	bales.
Wheat	29,046	cwts.
Linseed	4,242	„
Rapeseed	6,468	„
Poppyseed	863	„
Groundnuts	779	„
Rice	26,774	„

FREIGHTS.—Hardly any business has transpired to-day in this market. There has been no demand for space to speak of; but holders of tonnage remain firm.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 1-6d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little of the latter being placed early in the day. Re-sales then came in and were placed at 1s. 1 3-16d., then at 1s. 1 7-32d., and the Banks meantime raised their rates 1-32d., all round; but, apparently, without bringing out any further business either way, rates closing apparently firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1¼d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·39½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the enhanced rates of 107⅞ for Money and the Settlement, and 107⅞ for the August account, at which improvement rates remained steady all day, closing on the same level.

SHARES have been very quiet, and quotations are steady and unchanged all round.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

258-95—Chalk W. and [illegible] Withoba vs James [illegible] and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-93—Turner and H.—Pandharinath Maddowjee and another vs Chogalal Bhimraj—Bhaishanker and K.—Part heard.

245-94—Tyabjee D. and Co.—Ramsukhmul Hookumchund vs Sowdhrammul Sunraj and others—Khundenao and M.—Part heard.

518-94—Little and Co.—Choonilal Motilal and others vs Narottumdas Candas and others—Ardesir H. and D. and Bhamrao P.

132-93—Jehangir D.—Datoolar Virupaksha Moodley vs Govind Sabaji Patel M H Khan.

125-95—Muljee and H—Thakersey Rowjee vs Muljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

Petition for Hearing.

Late Supreme Court File Equity Side—Louis Camillo de Lestie otherwise called Louis Lastic Loba and another vs Jose Francis Duarte de Souza—L W G Rivett Carnac, Esq. Petitioner.

[illegible]-93—Chalk W and S—Soonabai vs Bharmal Meghjee and others—Brown and M—Parthoard.

Postponed Long Causes.

312-9[illegible]—Bhaishanker [illegible] and K—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and another vs Kanji [illegible] and others.

116-9[illegible]—Wadia and G—Ashe Knox and others vs Bai Rafbai and others—Daphtary and F.

2[illegible]—Crawford B and Co—Ramrattan alias Tatalmal vs Muncherjee Burjorji Pantbazey—Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

[illegible]—Munsuklal and J—Dyashanker [illegible] vs Mariambai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

180-9[illegible]—Nair and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharesa Bego and others—In person.

[illegible]—[illegible] and Chalk W and S—Heeralal Jamnadas [illegible] vs Goverdhandas Sitaram and others—H [illegible] Payne Gland S, C L and O, T and Co, [illegible] Tias D and Co. and Daphtary and F.

Defended New Long Causes.

107-9[illegible]—Thak[illegible] D and Co—Hajee Ahmed Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Cliqueri and another—Brown and M.

143-95—In person—Karsondas Narsidas Mistry vs [illegible] Ednaljee Mistry—Heeralal and Co.

193-95—[illegible] G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—[illegible] Co.

200-95—[illegible] and J—Hajee Sooltanally Shustri vs Charles [illegible] and another—Payne G and S.

201-95—[illegible] and J—Hajee Sultan Shustri vs Charles [illegible] and another—Payne G and S.

206-95—Tya[illegible] D and Co—Prem Karebai vs Kustoorbai—Hech[illegible] and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 29.

10 p.m.	83·4

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	85·2
2 p.m.	85·8
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAN-TOON—June 5, at 63, Inverness-terrace, W, wife of Chan-Toon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, daughter, stillborn.

RAMPINI—June 5, at 9, Jevington-gardens, Eastbourne, wife of R F Rampini, Indian Civil Service, daughter.

SMITH—May 18, at Nicosia, Cyprus, wife of George Smith, Acting Director of Survey, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, CRAWFORD—June 12, at Brydekirk Church, Dumfriesshire, William Scott Bell, of Fortonn and the Woll, to Ella Evelyn, second daughter of the late James Alexander Crawford, Bengal Civil Service.

BROWNING, GAHAN—June 11, at St. James's, Kidbrook, Blackheath, Lionel Harold Browning, of 16, Shooter's Hill-road, Blackheath, eldest son of Harold Constantine Browning, Esq. of Pekenham Manor, Worcestershire, to Gertrude Henrietta Gahan, only daughter of the late Capt. John Beresford Gahan, Madras Staff Corps, and niece and adopted daughter of Mr and Mrs Arthur Robert Marten, of Blackheath.

DE CASTLE-BRANCO, WILLOCK—June 3, at Rode, Gastao, only son of M de Castle-Branco, of Madeira, to Amy Eliza, youngest daughter of Henry Davis Willock, Esq., J.P., H M's Bengal Civil Service (Retired), and Grand daughter of the late Sir Henry Willock, K L S.

ERSKINE, MALACHOWSKA—June 5, at St Philip's, Earl's court, Malcolm Henry, fourth son of the late Claude Erskine, Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa Alexandrine, fourth daughter of the late Louis Frederick William von Malachowska, late 51st Foot.

PHILLIPS—GARRETT—June 5, at All Saints', Carshalton, Walter Adams Phillips, youngest son of George Jenkin Phillips, of Woodville, Carshalton, to Emily (Lille) youngest daughter of the late James George Garrett, of Madras.

DEATHS.

A BECKETT—June 6, at sea, on passage home from India, Florence Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Abbott à Beckett, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, R I P.

DUN—June 3, at Birmandries, Algiers, Major Edward William Dun, D S O, Bengal Staff Corps, eldest son of Major Gen C W Dun.

FORBES—June 3, at her residence, 75, Oxford-gardens, Kensington, Frances Dorothea, widow of Hon'ble Robert Forbes Bengal CS, and last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., of Hemsted Park, Kent, aged 90.

HARRISON—June 5, at 61, Comeragh-road, West Kensington, Alice Julia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Henry Harrison, of H M Bombay Civil Service.

MILES—June 11, at 20, Porchester-terrace, Thomas William Miles, Supg Engineer Public Works Dept, India.

STEUART—June 11, at Bryn Fyfrod, Penmaenmawr, North Wales, Lieut-Col Thomas Ruddiman Steuart, late H E I C S Bombay Army, aged 87.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1895.

THE remarkable pronouncement of M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, on June 10, the text of which we publish to-day, throws a very instructive light on the intervention of the "new Triple Alliance" in the affairs of the Far East. For the first time the fact long suspected that there is an "Alliance" between Russia and France has been openly avowed. The decision of the Government of the Republic to co-operate with Russia in bringing pressure to bear upon Japan, was communicated to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg in the following telegram:—"France places her alliances in the front rank of her considerations. We have, therefore, decided to support the views of the Imperial Government as regards the conditions of peace between China and Japan." This step was taken, M. Hanotaux informed the Chamber, when "the balance of Power in the Far East was about to be disturbed to the detriment of Russia." Considerations of general policy required, said the Minister, continuity in plan and action, it being impossible that after having indulged in numberless demonstrations intended to draw the two peoples together, France should disavow her attitude, and slink away at the moment her help was asked for. This was sufficiently explicit. Russia required and asked for the help of her ally, and it was not refused. France had, the Foreign Minister went on to say, special interests of her own which he specified; but to these, he assigned the second place. The Treaty dictated to China by Japan threatened the existence of the Chinese Empire, the break-up of which would have brought about such a condition of anarchy that might have endangered the tranquillity of Tonquin, and rendered armed intervention necessary. This peril has now been averted by joint action with Russia. France has, besides, "ensured neighbourly relations with China," and obtained guarantees for the security of Tonquin and the promotion of her commercial interests. These avowals become portentous when taken in connection with the fact, now no longer in doubt, that there has been an understanding all through between Russia and France and China, by which a large portion of the loan of £16,000,000 to be made by Russia to the Chinese Government is to be provided by French financiers. The loan, which is redeemable in thirty-six years, and is incontrovertible for fifteen years, has been taken by banks and financial houses of such repute as to ensure its success under ordinary circumstance. The loan is after all only the fringe of a much more important monetary transaction, seeing that China will have a further sum of forty million sterling to pay before her account with her island neighbour is settled. This amount would be a large one for France to provide, seeing that she already holds 350 millions sterling of Russian bonds, but she will doubtless do her best to give this further proof, that she is no longer isolated, and that her alliance with Russia is something more than a ceremonial one. According to the mail news the loan will be raised at not more than four per cent., securing to the Russian intermediary a profit little short of two hundred thousand pounds per annum. Notwithstanding the inspired and halting denials of the St. Petersburg press, one of the main objects which Russia has in view is undoubtedly the acquisition of Port Lazarett or Port Arthur, as a southern substitute for Vladivostock, and a naval base on the Pacific, available for use in all seasons of the year. It will be an enormous benefit to Russia, both politically and commercially, to carry her Trans-Siberian Railway down to the great port which Japan fondly hoped she had made her own. A considerable saving of distance—a matter of no small importance in the event of war—will be effected if the railway is carried down to the seaboard through Manchuria instead of following the winding course of the River Amoor and then descending to Vladivostock.

When Li-Hung-Chang blandly signed away Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei to Japan in the treaty of Shimonoseki, that consummate diplomatist was doubtless perfectly cognisant of the understanding between St. Petersburg and Pekin, which was destined to render that part of the Treaty a pitfall, making Japan the dupe of a vaulting ambition which overleaped itself. It would seem that in accordance with her traditional policy, China, having thus outwitted Japan, is doing her best to evade the undertakings upon which that duplicity was based. The loan was to have been issued before the close of June, but according to Reuter the arrangements have "virtually collapsed," owing to the difficulties raised by the Pekin Government. They now object to pledge the customs revenue to Russia on the ground that later on the revenue would not in that case be available as security for the larger loan that they wish to issue in all the markets of Europe and America. But the Government of the Czar is the last in the world to allow a beaten and discredited Power to play fast and loose in this manner. The Pekin Government, before entering into secret arrangements with the Northern Power should have seen whither its double-dealing policy would lead it. In accepting the embraces of the St. Petersburg Government in order to elude the payment agreed upon at Shimonoseki, the Celestial administration has taken a remedy and an antidote for national humiliation worse than the disease. The difficulty which has arisen regarding the loan may be considered as a merely temporary one, for China will be compelled to yield to the pressure of a stronger Power which, familiar with the ways of Chinese diplomacy, was careful to stipulate when the arrangements were first made that no further loan should be raised in the European market for a period of six months at least, so that the Franco-Russian Syndicate should have a virtual monopoly. It goes without saying that in respect of any future loans, the same syndicate will demand the preference. However much the bargain may now be repented of at Pekin, the fact remains that the Northern Power, supported by France, has at a single stride acquired a commanding influence in China, which reduces the Celestial Empire almost to the position of a vassal State. With the terminus of the Siberian railway at Port Arthur, Pekin will be effectually dominated by the White Czar who has besides established solid claims on the undying gratitude of his Celestial debtor, delivered by his unselfish diplomacy from the oppression of "the Pigmies from over the Sea."

It will thus be seen that Russia's probable gains from the new Triple Alliance consisting sooner or later of suzerainty over Korea, a commanding influence in the affairs of the Celestial Empire, and the establishment of a naval base on the Northern Pacific, are of immense importance both from a political and commercial point of view, and will be the fulfilment of ends long in view, which for years have been steadily and continuously pursued. But in what way are the two other partners in the new alliance benefitted? In Berlin complaints have been numerous and loud, that Germany has been outwitted by Russia, who obtained her co-operation for unavowed ends, and repaid her by excluding German financial interests from any participation in the profits of the Chinese war loan. But the feeling of indignation at having been employed to pull the chestnuts out of the fire is confined to Germany, and finds no expression in France, where the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, approving of the policy of the Republican Government by 362 votes to 105, and the favourable comments of the press may be taken as fairly representing the general public opinion. M. Hanotaux in the important statement he made in reply to the Socialist agitation against the foreign policy of the Government dwelt upon the fact that the Republic has emerged from her isolated position, and can now speak with authority in the Councils of Europe. He also argued that alliance with Russia in the Far East was in accordance with French interests in that part of the world, and that it had had the effect of insuring neighbourly relations with China—a statement which has since been borne out by the news of the conclusion of a treaty between France and China, settling the boundaries and commercial relations between Yunnan and Tonquin, and virtually superseding the projected buffer state with regard to Siam. But reading between the lines of the ministerial statement it is not difficult to see that it is hoped and believed that the understanding with St. Petersburg will "bear fruit [illegible] Minister put it, in other and more important directions. The course of events since Mr. Hanotaux explained the foreign policy of the Republic, tends to strengthen the impression then entertained in well-informed quarters that the *quid pro quo* anticipated for French support in the Far East is Russian support for French claims in Egypt and French aspirations in the Nile Valley. It is significant that the Foreign Minister went out of his way to express regret that a policy of non-intervention was pursued when Lord Granville invited French co-operation in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, an abstention which he described as leaving this Egyptian question "still pending." The Ministerial declaration has already led to the formation of an influential committee to agitate amongst European Powers for the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain, and to obtain its neutralisation as well as that of the Nile Basin. A "plan of campaign" has been drawn up, and has been unanimously affirmed by the Committee. The support of Russia in this movement is specially counted upon by the Parisian press. It is clear that the quarrel between China and Japan has led to a remarkable change in the political situation in Europe, a change which may lead to grave complications between Great Britain and her neighbour across the Channel, and which demands, as it will doubtless receive, the very closest consideration on the part of Lord Salisbury, the new Foreign Minister, and of his Cabinet.

In addition to the appointments made the other day there has been a further distribution of portfolios and Lord Salisbury's Cabinet is now complete. The most remarkable feature of its composition is the meagreness with which posts have been served out to Liberal Unionists. The Lord Chancellor is to have a seat in the Cabinet, and Lord Cross, formerly Secretary of State for India, becomes Lord Privy Seal. Sir Mathew White Ridley, recently a candidate for the Speakership, is to be Home Secretary, a post for which he had some training in 1878 to 1880 having served as Under-Secretary of State. Lord Lansdowne's appointment as Secretary of State for War will not excite Liberal susceptibilities so greatly as if another peer had been appointed, for while in India Lord Lansdowne was not notoriously bellicose and the few frontier expedition of his administration were but "cross-frontier parades." Lord George Hamilton, who served an apprenticeship to the post, under Lord Cranbrook, is to be Secretary of State for India. In past administrations he held office as President of the Council on Education and First Lord of the Admiralty. For Lord Balfour of Burleigh is found a suitable place as Secretary for Scotland. He was formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and later appointed a Chairman of Grand Committees. Earl Cadogan as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, takes the place on the Cabinet, which is usually allotted to the Chief Secretary. Lord Londonderry's name was mentioned in connection with the office, but doubtless he had sufficient of it in years gone by. Lord Cadogan was formerly Under-Secretary for War, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, and Lord Privy Seal, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Lord Salisbury's former President of the Local Government Board, as President of the Board of Trade. Sir Henry James who has been both Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, now becomes Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, while Mr. Chaplin, formerly President of the Board of Agriculture, is to be President of the Local Government Board. It was foretold, the other day, that Mr. George Curzon was to be Secretary of State for India, but the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs has been thought a more appropriate appointment. Few of the Under-Secretaryships have apparently been filled, and it remains to be seen whether the name of Lord Harris will appear for one of them, as has been prophesied.

IN another column we reproduce a letter which has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the terms offered for the construction by private agency of branch lines of railways, as laid down in the Government Resolution of September, 1893. Seeing that these terms were before the public for eighteen months without eliciting anything but adverse criticism from English capitalists and only two proposals for the construction of short lines with rupee capital were made, the Chamber has again deemed it necessary to address Government on the subject with a view to securing an amendment of the terms. What the Chamber asks, and what seems necessary before the Government of India can attain the object it had in view when it adopted the Resolution, is that the withdrawal from Clause II. not only of the restriction of the alterations to projects in rupees, but also of sub-clause (c) reducing the dividend from 4 to 3½ per cent. The effect the Chamber urges would be to leave the dividend sought to be ensured to investors, whether sterling or rupee, at 4 per cent., to be contributed to the branch from the main line out of the gross earnings of the latter on interchanged traffic, so long as the contribution did not cause a loss to the latter. On this basis, and with some assurance from Government that promoters would have their proposals adjudicated upon without unnecessary delay, the Committee of the Chamber confidently believe that "a new era of railway extension and development by private capital would be inaugurated in India, and for a time at least the projects embarked upon would only be limited by the powers of the Department of Public Works to cope with schemes submitted."

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Candy and a common jury concluded the trial of Abba Hubib, a well-built, stalwart Mahomedan, who was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of an old man, a co-religionist, whom he pulled off the verandah of his house, and who died in hospital about a week later in consequence of the injuries he had sustained by the fall. The prisoner was also charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. He was ably defended by Mr. Endra; and the jury unanimously found him not guilty of the serious offence, but convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, for which he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, the newly-appointed Mahomedan judge of the High Court, took his seat on the Bench on the Original Side, on Saturday last.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. J. LUGARD having proceeded to Poona on station leave of absence, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morse, 17th Bombay Infantry, is commanding the District, and the command of the station devolves on Lieutenant-Colonel W. [illegible] Wetherall, S.C.

LORD and Lady Dufferin gave a garden party on Saturday (June 8) at the British Embassy in Paris. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—It was very animated, and the company was more numerous than usual. Madame Faure and her daughter, Mdlle. Lucie-Faure, were the most honoured guests, and the same courteous ceremonial was observed in receiving the former as was followed when Madame Carnot visited the British Embassy. Madame Casimir-Perier went simply as herself. The De Bourqueney incident, following the students' ball at the Foreign Office, has established the rule that an ex-President is, unless as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, a simple citizen. His wife, therefore, has no rank beyond that which she enjoyed before she went to the Elysee. Still there was a tone of deeper courtesy shown to Madame Casimir-Perier than if she had not been at the Elysee as first lady of the official world. Madame Faure produced a really good effect. She was nicely dressed, but without any attempt to shine as a leader of fashion, took the highest place with ease, and with a simplicity that spoke greatly in her favour. She is about the height of the Empress Frederick, and has a figure like that illustrious lady.

A POLICY for £5,000, to run for twelve months, at a premium of four guineas per cent. has been written recently at Lloyds, insuring against a declaration of war between any two of the following seven European countries: England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. Should there be war the underwriters will, of course, have to meet a total loss, but if peace prevails there will be a clear gain of the premium. The fact that four guineas per cent. is charged is somewhat significant.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Frederick John Barrett, of Newmarket, £13,233; Mr. George Cutt, of Nightingale-lane, Wandsworth Common, £108,949; Mr. Charles Goane, C. S. I., Bo. C. S., £75,322:—The testator leaves all his property upon trust, the income arising therefrom to be equally divided between his five children, Henry, Katharine, Charles Melvill, Mary Kemble, and Arthur Edward, and the capital to be preserved and passed on to the generation of his grandchildren—Mr. Francis James, F. S. A., J. P., £60,161; Mr. Elwin King, £58,611; Mr. George Henry Lawrence, J. P., I. C. S., £7,525; Admiral Sir William Fanshawe Martin, G. C. B., £95,213; Mr. William Mortimer, J. P., £34,973; Capt. William Henry Coape Oates, J. P., £31[illegible]00; Mr. Edward, Pembuary Parry, £78,291.

THOSE who keep an attentive eye on the long and rather tedious drama of Pretenders and Sovereigns, which is always being enacted on various European stages, will find now and then some amusing bits of by-play to enliven the usual monotony of the performance, says the *St. James's Gazette*. Here is an instance. On Friday the last of the Naundorffs, professing to be the grandson of the Dauphin, and dubbing himself Prince Louis Charles de Bourbon, Duke of Normandy, issued from his retreat in Belgium a manifesto denouncing the participation of France in the Kiel fetes. The move was a clever one, for neither the Duc d'Orleans nor Prince Victor Napoleon would venture on so risky a step. But the Parisian Orleanists proved equal to the occasion, for on Saturday they got up a solemn mass at the Madeleine to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the death of Louis XVII., thus putting the descendant of the watchmaker out of court at once. It is very doubtful whether these absurdities do not more effectually ruin the monarchical cause than any hostile proceeding of political opponents. The Republican Government obviously thinks that if sufficient rope be given them the Royalists will speedily effect their own suicide, and we are inclined to think this view is the correct one.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Thaddeus, the well-known Irish artist, which was on exhibition among other works from Mr. Thaddeus' easel, was shockingly mutilated by a visitor or visitors to the Gallery, 25, Old Bond-street, on June 13, while the manager (in the absence of the commissionaire at lunch) was at the pay-wicket. A triangular cut 1ft. by 2ft., was, it seems, made across the picture with a knife, while that portion of the picture where Mr. Gladstone's heart would be supposed to lie bore all the appearances of having been stabbed by the ferule of an umbrella. The picture, which represents the Grand Old Man in the evening of life at peace with everyone, occupied Mr. Thaddeus several months in painting last year, and it was valued at 1,500gs.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMPLETION OF LORD SALISBURY'S CABINET.

LONDON, June 28.

The Cabinet of Lord Salisbury's third Ministry is now complete, and comprises the following members:—

Lord Salisbury	Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Lord Halsbury	Lord High Chancellor.
Duke of Devonshire	Lord President of the Council.
Viscount Cross	Lord Privy Seal.
Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach	Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Matthew White Ridley	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Mr. Chamberlain	Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Lord Lansdowne	Secretary of State for War.
Lord George Hamilton	Secretary of State for India.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	Chief Secretary for Scotland.
Mr. Goschen	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Mr. Balfour	First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons.
Earl Cadogan	Lord Lieutenant for Ireland.
Lord Ashbourne	Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Mr. C. T. Ritchie	President of the Board of Trade.
Sir Henry James	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Mr. Henry Chaplin	President of the Local Government Board.

The Honorable Geo. Curzon has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. R. W. Hanbury as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

DECORATION FOR LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, June 29.

The Queen, in taking farewell of Lord Rosebery, on his final resignation of office, conferred upon him the Order of the Thistle.

IRELAND IN THE CABINET.

As Earl Cadogan, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been given a seat in the Cabinet, it is not considered likely that the Chief Secretary for Ireland will be also included.

CRICKET INTELLIGENCE.

Marylebone beat Cambridge by an innings and [illegible] runs. Some additional interest was taken [illegible] owing to Mr. Grace (junior) playing on [illegible] Cambridge.

LONDON, June 30.

[illegible] beat Lancashire by three wickets; and [illegible] defeated Hampshire by one hundred and [illegible]. The match between Warwickshire and [illegible] resulted in a draw.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN LONDON.

The foundation-stone of the proposed new Roman Catholic Cathedral at [illegible] was laid by Cardinals Vaughan and Logue, in the presence of a large assemblage of prelates, clergy, and laymen.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

His Highness Prince Nasrullah Khan had the honour of dining with the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House last night.

LORD MAYOR KNIGHTED.

Owing to the visit of the Shahzada to London, a Baronetcy has been conferred on the Lord Mayor.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Professor Huxley.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

PREPARING TO WITHDRAW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

General Low's force is to be made as mobile as possible in case Government decide to withdraw it, and orders have just been issued to send back all the British sick and wounded.

UMRA KHAN.

No definite news has been received yet as to the place of Umra Khan's incarceration, or how his family is being treated, but it seems certain that all his treasure has been seized.

THE PAMIRS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

General Gerrard and the officers of the Pamirs Commission have crossed the Tragbal Pass on their way to Gilgit. Their orders are to proceed direct to the ground to be demarcated in the Pamirs, and meet their Russian colleagues there on July 22, if possible.

THE BUNNIA AND HIS BOND.

The Local Governments have now expressed their views regarding the desirability of legislation enabling judges to go behind the bond in usury cases. The Home Department of the Government of India is now dealing with the question.

NEW RAILWAY CAPITAL.

The Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata Railway Company will be placed in London, and the capital required will be [illegible] million sterling, as the line is estimated to cost 289 lakhs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, June 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Victoria arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, June 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Aramor left Singapore for Colombo on the 29th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
[illegible] per cent. Sterling [illegible]	116¼
[illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper	59
Bar Silver	30 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton			46,000	bales.
,,	,,	,, Surats	1,000	,,
,,	,,	Imports of Cotton	40,000	,,
,,	,,	,, Surats	1,000	,,
,,	Stock of Cotton		881,000	,,
,,	,,	Surats	16,000	,,

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FOR POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 30.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, on Saturday last, laid the foundation-stone of a Marathi Church, in connection with the Presbyterian Mission, in the City of Poona. The estimated cost is Rs. 14,000. The ceremony was numerously attended by the mission workers, and those interested in the Poona missions.

A MAHRATA MASS MEETING.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MUSIC RULES.

Some three thousand Mahrattas held a meeting this evening at Hirabaug, to discuss the music rules. Resolutions were carried that Government be asked to cancel the present rules, which have been a source of discontent among the Hindu inhabitants; and that the subordinate police be directed to enforce the present rules; also that the former route may be allowed for the "palki" procession through the City of Poona.

The meeting dissented from the petition of the Mahomedans about Municipal grievances.

It was resolved to apply to the Municipality to give the backward classes of Hindus the same chances in the matter of education.

No Brahmins were present.

(POONA CORRESPONDENT.)

An open-air mass meeting of the Poona non-Brahmin classes exclusively was held, this evening, at Hirabag, under the presidency of Ramrao Patil Zambare. It was resolved to petition Government to cancel the music rules, which cause greatest inconvenience to non-Brahmin classes, and that the subordinate police officers should be directed to enforce them impartially so long as they are in force.

The second resolution related to the reducing of municipal school fees in case of all non-Brahmin classes, as has been done in case of Mahomedans.

Thirdly, it was resolved that the meeting did not agree with the Poona Mahomedans in believing that the Deccan was not prepared for local self-government, and that the Mahrattas have no grievances as alleged in respect of water-supply in the city.

It was further resolved to petition Government that the customary Deun palki route should not be altered, and that rules under the Arms Act should be so amended as not to include daggers used in marriage ceremonies.

Messrs. Bhor, Gopal, and Chotteram, pleaders, and Gangadharrao Khare, merchant, were amongst the speakers. Over six thousand attended. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress and H. E. the Governor.

JAMES DICKSON.

The Angel of Death, writes a correspondent, has been busy during the month of June with the European inhabitants of Bombay. Many deaths have already been reported, and by the mail that arrived on Friday evening, news came of the death, at Brindisi, of James Dickson, who has been a resident here for over thirty years. Originally in the P. and O. Company, he left it during the Share Mania in 1864, and joined one of the many local companies then started as secretary. He made a pile, as so many did in those days, but lost it almost as quickly as he made it. About the year 1870 he joined the firm of Ed. Bates and Co. as manager, which post he held until a couple of years ago. He went Home for a time, and to the surprise of many of his friends, who knew what bad health he had had for many years, returned to Bombay with the idea of competing with the local fisheries with a trawler, the failure of which is fresh in the memories of all who heard of the venture. He left Bombay in May in indifferent health, and apparently got worse during the voyage, as on arriving at Brindisi he went to stay with the P. [illegible] Agent, who was a friend of his, and there died. Of James Dickson it may be said that he was his own greatest enemy, though in reality he was a kind-hearted man, a staunch friend, as long as his friendship lasted, an agreeable companion, and a cheery host. He was also an excellent rider and whip, though of late years he has ridden and driven very little as his nerves had been shattered by frequent illnesses.

THE TELANG HIGH SCHOOL FOR GODHRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—When H. E. Lord Harris, the late Governor of Bombay, laid the foundation-stone of the proposed Telang High School, at Godhra, on the 9th of November last, very naturally the inhabitants of Godhra, and, in fact, all concerned in the ceremony, looked upon the institution, which they considered to be a great boon conferred by Government on this zilla and agency through the exertions of Mr. J. Pollen, Collector and Political Agent, as an accomplished fact. His Excellency, after explaining the principle on which the Government work, as regards higher scholastic education, observes, "but this difficulty does not touch the Panch Mahals, because you had not the advantage of a High School. Your children and the children of the Rewakantha Agency had to go to Nariad, Ahmedabad, Broach, or Baroda, and obviously the distance of travel must have impeded the opportunities of higher education, which, no doubt, many parents desired for their children. I sincerely hope that the difficulty may be put an end to now, and that the school may meet the present wants of the district." When these hopeful words fell from his Excellency, people thought their cup of bliss was being filled, and that the date was not distant when they will be able to sip the contents thereof. But, as the proverb says, there are many slips between the cup and the lip. As the irony of fate would have it some stumbling block has divided the bounds of the blessed cup and the thirsty lip. As yet the necessary sanction from Government has not been received for the construction of the building. You will easily realize the enthusiasm of some of the Chiefs of Rewakantha in the matter from the following offer of an endowment which has been accepted.

Khan Bahadur Hormusji, the Dewan of Sunth-Rampur, informs me that in memory of the visit to Sunth, of Mr. G. B. Reid, Commissioner, N. D., for the first time, Maharana Pratapingji, the Raja Sahib of Sunth, has established in the much-esteemed Commissioner's name an annual prize in books, worth Rs. 50, to be given to the student who passes the Matriculation Examination from the Godhra Telang High School with the highest number of marks. This speaks volumes for the enlightened Raja Sahib's zeal to promote the cause of higher education, though it looks like marrying an expected issue, who has not yet seen the light of the day.

I hope the promised cup of manna will not be long withheld from those who need it most, and who hanker after it.—Yours, &c.,

K. R. NANJIANI, Hon. Secy.

Godhra, June 28.

THE CAIRNIE HILL CASE.

The following is a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Board of Trade by the Rev. Father Hopkins and its reply:—

Order of S. Paul, the Priory, Barry, June 8.

From the Rev. Father Hopkins, Superintendent-General of the Order of S. Paul, to the President, Board of Trade, London.

Sir,—No doubt, particulars concerning the alleged mutiny on the British ship "Cairnie Hill," at Calcutta, have reached you. In view of the result of that case, I write to enquire if it is the intention of the Board of Trade to consider the advisability of dealing in any way with the late master's (Captain Farraday's) certificate.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHAS. P. HOPKINS,
Priest Superintendent-General, O. S. P.

Board of Trade (Marine Department), 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S. W., 13th June 1895.

The following letter and number should be quoted:—M. 10,414.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, relative to an alleged mutiny on board the British Ship "Cairnie Hill," at Calcutta, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they have received no information respecting the case.

The Board have, however, requested the Secretary of State for India to obtain a report on the subject from the authorities at Calcutta.—I am, &c.,

INGRAM B. WALKER.

Rev. Father Hopkins, the Priory, Barry.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 14.

WONDERFUL GRACE.

There's a wonderful fascination about the doings of W. G. Grace just now, old and young vieing with each other in their plaudits for the feats of this truly marvellous cricketer. Try as one will it is impossible to leave him out when outdoor sports are spoken of, for no sooner does one sensational achievement set the world's tongue a-wagging than another follows immediately. I suppose to-day he is one of the best-discussed men in England; we all follow his doings, and we all feel a bit prouder of him every time he comes off. Suggestions are pouring in from all quarters as to what form a national memorial should take; some have even gone so far as to suggest a knighthood, and while each one possibly thinks his own suggestion best, I certainly should hold up my hand against any ornamental arrangement such as a knighthood, if it went to a popular vote. There are various people upon whom such a distinction would never sit comfortably, and I think our cricket champion is one of them. We should not particularly fancy the G.O.M. of politics dubbed Lord Hawarden, and I quite believe that the Gloucestershire captain would prefer to go down to posterity as "W. G." There's quite a halo of glory surrounding these initials already, and to my way of thinking it would be a pity to disturb it by any courtesy title being added. The Prince of Wales, like the thorough Englishman and sportsman he is, has struck the right note at the right moment, and it can easily be imagined what a thrill would be felt throughout the length and breadth of the Queen's dominions as his timely and thoughtful compliment to the champion was scanned. A kindly little deed such as this goes straight to the heart of the nation, and should give a rare stimulus to the proposed testimonial. Grace, on his part, has not been unmindful of the prowess of others, and it was as pleasing to read of his bustling off to London, after a hard cricket match, to do homage to Stoddart, as to catch his manly acknowledgment to the cheering crowd in the West of England, "Don't give me all the credit; it was Jack Painter who won the match." The month of May has indeed been a "merrie month" for the doctor, and cricketers the wide world over will speak of it as long as the game is played. It is impossible to calculate what stimulus is given to the game by these brave deeds, and so long as we have a "W. G." amongst us there will, I fancy, be little need of a Sporting or any other league to defend cricket against the onslaughts of that terrible section of society known as faddists.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

The sensational scores of Grace have very naturally set many of the old school of enthusiasts talking about the good old days of the past, and here and there one hears of comparisons being made by no means favourable to modern players. In some instances a good deal of stress is laid upon the fact that runs are more easily obtained nowadays on our "billiard table" wickets than on the rough and unshaven pitches of the past. There may not be the same amount of danger now in standing up to fast bowling as there used to be on fields where it might happen that a short-pitched ball would flush a covey of partridges—a time-honoured joke, this, that commands our veneration—but any unbiassed critic would not hesitate to say that the game as played to-day is quite as scientific and, for the matter of that, quite as attractive as when Alfred Mynn was entertaining the public. We sometimes hear it said with a sigh, "We have no leg hitting in these days," to be, of course, followed by references to the famous George Parr. Not for a single moment would one desire to deprive the old Notts batsman of an atom of the glory surrounding his deeds, but if we have no leg-hitting nowadays it is simply because bowlers prefer to peg away at the off-stump or, as more frequently happens, wide of the off-stump. Take any average season, neither abnormally wet nor dry, and it will be found that, perfect wickets notwithstanding, our bowlers get quite a fair percentage of clean-bowled wickets. The theory balls get batsmen out undoubtedly, but not nearly so much, I fancy, as they [illegible] would be easy to name half-a-dozen modern bowlers who would be equal in ability, all round, if considered, to any half-dozen of the ancients. I have the doings of the batsmen to speak for themselves. As to fielding, one need only point to players like Walter Read, Gunn, Briggs, Tunnicliffe, and scores of others. The topic, I am well aware, is not to be easily dealt with in a short paragraph, for it would be easy to quote name after name on behalf of the old and the new alike, but it is as well perhaps at a time like the present, with the popularity of the game spreading in all directions, that a word should be said in favour of the men who are with us to-day, and upon whom rests the responsibility of upholding our supremacy.

A BUMPY WICKET AT LORD'S.

A bad wicket at Lord's, as I daresay most people know, is the exception rather than the rule, but that it is possible to get a dangerous wicket there the following description from "W. G." himself will show:—"When the Yorkshire County eleven made their first appearance at Lord's in 1870 to play against the M.C.C. and Ground the wicket was as bumpy as a wicket could be, and very few players on either side escaped knocks of some kind. It was the first match in which the alteration in Law 9 came into operation, by which a bowler could change ends twice in the same innings, but not bowl more than two overs in succession, and Alfred Shaw and Wootton availed themselves of it in the second innings of Yorkshire. The M.C.C. went in first to the bowling of Freeman and Emmett, and were all out for 73. Yorkshire made 91, George Pinder, the well-known Yorkshire wicket-keeper, who was playing for the first time at Lord's, contributing 31. The prospect in our second innings was not encouraging, and the wicket anything but good, when that accomplished Essex sportsman, Mr. C. E. Green, joined me. But if ever a good and sterling cricketer played pluckily under adverse circumstances, Mr. Green did that day, and in 70 minutes we scored 99 runs. Freeman bowled a terrific pace, and Emmett was in his glory, his bowling, bumping and kicking up as I have never seen it since. We were hit all over the body, Mr. Green twice painfully hard on the chest, but he was cool and cheerful, and made 51 in his best style—and that is saying a great deal considering the number of balls he had to dodge with his head. Just before I was out, last man, Emmett bowled a ball which hit me very hard on the point of the left elbow, the ball flew into the air, and we ran a run before it came down into short leg's hands; but I could not hold the bat properly afterwards, and was out when the innings was over." Batting under such circumstances as these, although there are no partridges to adorn the story, must have been fully as risky as in Fuller Pilch's palmiest days.

THE PIONEER OF ESSEX.

To the gentleman mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Mr. Charles Ernest Green, the thanks of every cricketer in Essex will be everlastingly due. Although the Eastern county had been able to play a few matches now and again before this gentleman took up the cause so enthusiastically in 1882, there was no sort of an organised club, and to him and Mr. W. O. Lucas, a brother of the famous A. P. Lucas, most of the credit is due for the position occupied by Essex to-day. Not only has Mr. Green helped with sound advice and much hard, earnest work, but his purse also has always been open to the needs of the club, and at times these have been dire indeed. Now rapidly approaching his fiftieth birthday, he was a conspicuous figure in cricket quite thirty years ago, his consistently heavy scores for Uppingham School gaining him a reputation early in his career which later events only served to emphasise. Strangely enough, however, it was not as a batsman that he first became prominent, but as a fast bowler, he being one of the very first to make the Uppingham School spoken of as a nursery for cricketers. I suppose the famous players who have been turned out from there can now be counted by the score. Going up to Cambridge in 1865, he enjoyed a really brilliant career, playing for the Light Blues for four seasons, finishing up by captaining the Eleven in 1868, and scoring 44 and 59. In this year he played on a few occasions for Sussex, having a residential qualification. Then for ten years he assisted Middlesex, being generally regarded during this period as one of the most useful members of the eleven. Playing for the Gentlemen against the Players, he was invariably successful with the bat, and in the game at the Oval in 1871 he played an innings which certainly deserves to rank alongside the memorable one instanced by Dr. Grace. It was a hard fight against the clock, and Mr. Green set to work to snatch a victory if possible. How well he did it may be judged from the fact that his last strokes counted four, three, five, four, four, four, three, taking out his bat for 67, and winning the match for the Gentlemen three minutes before time. Mr. Green has been on the Committee of the M.C.C. and is one of the trustees of the Cricket [illegible]. Besides being a very capable cricketer, he is also a fine all-round athlete. With a [illegible] 112 yards he once won Throwing the Cricket Ball at Cambridge; represented his University in the high jump against Oxford; and tied with [illegible] Little for the Amateur Championship with a jump of 5ft. 8½in. He has won several prizes over hurdles, and as a rider to hounds has a splendid reputation. In these pushing, go-ahead, interviewing days, it is perhaps as well to remember that there have been giants before now.

AN INCIDENT AT WATERLOO.

June 18 will always be a red letter day in the English calendar, but it is pleasant to think that the old bitterness of spirit is now a thing of the past, so that any reference to Waterloo may safely be made without danger of provoking resentment. We all know what the Duke of Wellington is credited with saying about the playing fields of Eton, and to me it is always enjoyable to chat about the doings of the heroes of the tented field. But leaving the "mimic strife" for the moment, let me relate a little episode that occurred to a party of English visitors on the occasion of a visit to the field of Waterloo. We were four, and set out from Brussels for the scene of the most magnificent fight recorded in the world's history with, let us say, a certain amount of pardonable pride. Our destination by train was the little country-side station of Braine l'Alleud, where quite 75 per cent. of the passengers alighted. Little need was there for a guide, for standing out sharp and clear against the blue summer sky was the great earth mound capped by the famous Belgian lion of bronze. Not without some little trouble was a fair damsel with towzled hair and an unmistakable Irish accent shaken off, for she persevered bravely with her stock of guide books and photographs. It is an easy walk to the hotel and museum at the foot of the monument, and we reached this richer by several souvenirs and pictures. We duly climbed the 200 steps, listened to the stirring lecture delivered by the English colour-sergeant whilst sitting under the shadow of the splendid lion, and noted with some little irritation the inattention and interruptions of a knot of talkative and unappreciative Belgians, who clattered about the summit in their wooden sabots, greatly to the disgust of the military lecturer. He told his story in admirable fashion, but it would have been all the more enjoyable had it not been punctuated quite so often with "Merci m'sieu" or "S'il vous plait, m'selle." But nothing would stay their loquacity. Truth to tell, it was annoying to hear a lot of coarse guffaws at the back of one just as the worthy colour-sergeant was describing with dramatic intensity one of the many soul-stirring scenes enacted on the never-to-be-forgotten 18th of June. Then we "did" the various other points of interest in a more or less thorough fashion, eventually finding ourselves at the ruined Chateau d' Hougoumont. One might easily spend a day or two in rambling around here, for there is much to interest and instruct an Englishman. On the way back again gruesome relics of the battle—whether or not genuine I am not going to say—were strewn about the wayside, to be purchased at outlandish prices by those who fancy these things. But none were for our party, and we had much to say of what we had seen as we strolled quietly back to the station. It was much farther than we had bargained for, and with only a few minutes to spare we heard the shrieking of the train in the distance, and concluded that we should have to run for it. This we did, as losing the train meant a wait of two hours or more. We got to the station gates in ample time as it happened, only to find them closed against us, with a railway official, boasting a trumpet, much after the fashion of our coaching [illegible]. Whilst discussing the situation with [illegible] exasperated guard, the train came puffing into the station on the opposite side of the platform. Expostulations and entreaties were alike in vain, and our chance of getting back to the Belgian capital in that particular train grew less every second. At length one of the party, daring greatly after his visit to the scene of the Iron Duke's great triumph, suddenly mounted the gate, and was over in a twinkling, greatly to the indignation of the keeper of the gate. Our friend was one who had long left his youth behind, but the sudden and active movement had fairly taken our trumpet-major by surprise, and there was a dash made by the official to drag him back. This was a tactical blunder on his part, for no sooner had he left his post at the gate than the rest of our party promptly followed, and a portion of the waiting crowd followed our example, whilst others lingered and probably trembled for the consequences. We were quickly seated in the first vacant compartment, and thought ourselves safe. But we had reckoned without the stationmaster, who, however, proved more amenable to reason, and was even courteous. All we insisted upon was that we should ride first-class as we had first-class tickets (in our desperate haste we had clambered into the first empty carriage), and although we at first were inclined to think that this might be a little ruse to defeat our purpose, we were placed in a comfortable compartment, and left with nothing but kindly feelings towards the officials, although I am bound in truth to say that the chief bugler was scowling very savagely as the train moved off. It is not, I imagine, any part of my duty to defend our breach of the railway regulations, but it must be pleaded that our time was most precious, and it appeared a trifle too hard to lose a train that arrived at the station after we had. It was only a little incident in a day at Waterloo, but provided many a hearty laugh after we had safely reached Brussels.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BAYLEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am rather late in sending this letter for the favour of insertion by you, in your next issue, but I trust you will consider it of sufficient interest to let it see publicity. I can only write from the standpoint of one of the rank-and-file of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, but this I trust will be considered rather advantageous than detrimental as expressing the accurate feelings of each member of the corps. To our Grand Old Colonel we owe much of our enthusiasm and zeal for volunteering, and it was with the profoundest sorrow and surprise that we heard the news of his departure so soon. His handsome figure, his stern and Wellington-like features, and his familiar words of command will be missed from our parade-ground. The Town Hall of Bombay, on the 21st instant, presented a true spectacle of the lively and lovable connection between Colonel Bayley and his corps, when he took a final leave of his men and of the command which he has held for seventeen years.

The Colonel presented annually a very large number of valuable prizes to the adults and cadets, and the regimental balance-sheet showed from year to year several thousands of rupees, "borrowed from the Colonel," to meet immediate expenditure, and to be returned to him by instalments. Many of us wondered, each time the "honours list" was published, that the name of our Colonel did not figure as a C.I.E. or C.S.I., and some went even so far as to think that if the Government had truly at heart the well-being of the volunteer movement, it would not have been passed over. The value of Indian volunteering, however, will never be fully understood until a critical emergency arrives. The Colonel fully appreciated the work done and the hardships endured by his men during the late riots, but his hearty encouragement never failed to keep them fully alive to duty.

Now that our first Colonel has left these shores, may I suggest—

1. That an enlarged photo-engraving, coloured in our former "red, white, and blue" uniform, be subscribed for by the officers and men of the regiment, to be hung in silver-mounted frame, with suitable inscription, in the hall of our headquarters, where we so often meet for the distribution of the Rifle Club prizes, proficiency class certificates, committee meetings, &c.

2. That subscribers of a certain amount be presented with a cabinet size photo, copy of the above, or, if preferred, such copies to be offered for sale to Volunteers. I am sure, most of us will only be too glad to possess a likeness of our beloved Colonel.

I will send in my mite if I find that the proposal is approved of by my brother-Volunteers.—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEER.

June 2[illegible].

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHAKLA STREET.

Last evening, Dhobi Street was the scene of the wildest excitement and confusion in consequence of a terrible fire that broke out in a godown stored with boxes of matches, and resulted in serious damages, the extent of which at present is not ascertainable. The fire was first discovered at a quarter-past 6 o'clock, when volumes of dense smoke were seen issuing from the godown, which was replete with combustible materials, and in a very short time the fire took a firm hold of the godown, and raged fiercely, spreading in a short time to an adjoining godown, which also contained boxes of matches. In about a quarter-of-an-hour both the godowns, which were separated by a wooden partition, were enveloped in flames from basement to roof, the flames destroying everything in the godowns. As soon as the fire was discovered telephonic messages were sent to the different fire-engine stations asking for immediate assistance, and the fire-engines from the Fort and Pydhowni arrived within quarter-of-an-hour after the conflagration had been discovered. But the difficulties which the staff of the fire-brigade had to grapple with were considerable owing to the very awkward position in which the godowns are situated. The whole locality forms one of the busiest circles of native traders, most of whom have godowns in the street. The street in which the godowns are situated is a very narrow thoroughfare, being only about ten feet wide, and there is a line of houses around the godowns building which had fortunately no floors. In rear of the godowns there was a small gully, which is approached from behind the Memon Moholla. Two fire-engines [illegible] up their position in the street, and a third was stationed [illegible] the Lohar Chakla Street, and began to play upon the flames, the hose being taken from the roof of the buildings in rear of the godowns. The fire-brigade did all that men could do to extinguish the flames, but without avail owing to the combustible nature of the goods. For a few minutes their efforts were scarcely of any use, owing to the absence of water in the mains; when the water was laid on, the pressure was not very strong, and a further difficulty was experienced owing to the insufficiency of hose on account of its being twisted and doubled, and being taken from roofs, which lost several feet of its length. The whole street was enveloped in clouds of dense smoke, which was so terrific and blinding near the godowns that it was quite impossible to go near them. The street was crowded by thousands of spectators and a large number of coolies, who were employed to remove goods from other godowns to a safe distance, thus making the scene most confusing, and the task of the fire-brigade more trying. When it was seen that nothing could save the godowns, they were left to the cruel flames, and every effort was directed to stop the spread of the fire. Notwithstanding the fierce heat and choking smoke, which made it quite impossible for an ordinary man to approach the place, the men of the fire-brigade climbed up the roofs of the adjoining houses by means of the life-escapes and poured water on the flames inside the godown. They were particularly conspicuous for their gallant deeds in saving the adjoining buildings.

The fire-brigade, whose energy and endurance cannot be too highly praised, worked at the risk of their lives, and the efforts of their chief, Mr. Nicholls, were highly commendable. Were it not for their strenuous efforts the adjoining buildings would have been destroyed. The wind was blowing very high, and everything tended to feed the flames. The fire completely destroyed the godowns and a small projecting portion of the adjoining house. The building of the godown belonged to Ismael Habib and Co., who had let it to a Borah, named Abdulally Sheik Adam, and a Parsee, named Byramji Shapurjee. Abdulally had about two thousand boxes of matches in the godown, while Byramji had about five hundred boxes. Besides the matches, there were a number of boxes of play-cards and soaps. About twenty cart-loads of matches had been brought only on Saturday last. The damage sustained by the Borah merchant is estimated at Rs. 60,000, the whole of which is covered by insurance with the South British Fire Insurance Company. The loss incurred by the Parsee merchant is fixed at Rs. 40,000; but whether this was insured or not could not be ascertained; while that of the destruction of the building at Rs. 6,000. To the north of the burning godown was a two-storeyed building, belonging to Hassam Ahmed, and contained on the ground floor furniture, &c., the property of one Cassam Nanji, on the first floor gunny bags, belonging to Thakersey Payraj, and on the third a large quantity of loose cotton owned by Dewji Virji. All these goods were damaged by water, but to what extent is not known for the present. Dewji Virji has only insured his goods for Rs. 50,000 with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. The police under Superintendent Sweeney, assisted by Inspectors Merchant, and George, Constables Wrafter, Barker, Bartly, and Wheatley, were promptly on the scene, and had a difficult task in keeping crowds of eager spectators away from the burning godown. Although the flames were extinguished within an hour and a-half, the Pydhowni engine continued playing on the smouldering ashes until late at night. The fire which was first discovered by one of the servants of Abdulla Sheik Adam, who was working there when he saw the smoke issuing from the interior part of the godown, is said to be due to spontaneous combustion.

FIRE AT BELLASIS ROAD.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

On Saturday evening, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in Essa Khalifa's stable, situated at Bellasis Road, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Byculla establishment. The stable was leased to Mr. Oomer Jamal, horse-dealer, and to all appearances the fire seems to be the work of some incendiaries, although the person or persons responsible for the mischief are not known for the present. It has been stated that an attempt was made to set fire to this stable on previous occasions recently. About eight days ago, a quantity of matting was discovered to be burning in the same shed, in which the present conflagration originated, but at that time it was put out at once by the servants. Again, on Saturday morning, about 2 [illegible], a quantity of grass was found to be on fire in another shed on the east side of the stable, but it was also extinguished by a coachman. After the last occurrence a letter was forwarded to Superintendent Crummy, of the E Division, in which it was alleged that the fire was the work of some incendiaries. In consequence of this information Superintendent Crummy, with one of his assistants, Inspector Mynn, took prompt steps to ascertain the truth of the allegation contained in the letter. They went to the stable, and made inquiries. A couple of hours afterwards an alarm was again raised, and before assistance could be rendered the flames enveloped the whole shed. Inspector Mynn, to whom the information was first conveyed, repaired to the scene with commendable promptitude, and rendered very valuable assistance in removing the horses, which numbered about forty-two, and it was mainly due to his exertion, that the carriages and horses were saved from destruction. Meanwhile the Pydhownie and Nesbit Road steamers, under Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brand respectively, had arrived, and begun to play vigorously on the flames. Owing, however, to the combustible nature of the materials in the shed, the flames extended to an adjoining one-storeyed empty bungalow, which was saved by the combined efforts of the fire brigade under Mr. Nicholls and the police, but not before some of the windows and a portion of the roof had been burnt. The other engines from Fort, Colaba, and Gowalia Tank were also requisitioned, and played upon the flames, which were extinguished at a quarter-past 9 o'clock. Mr. H. J. Hagter, Engineer, Locomotive Department, G. I. P. Railway, who lives in an adjoining bungalow, on the west, deserves great credit for assisting the fire brigade and the police in removing the animals from the burning stable, and in putting out the flames. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 4600; the loss incurred by the destruction of the shed with its contents estimated at Rs. 2,600; and that of the partial destruction of the bungalow and some of its furniture at Rs. 2,000. Although the fire was extinguished shortly after 9 o'clock, the Byculla engine continued to play on the smouldering ashes until 2 o'clock in the morning.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND RUPEE RAILWAY CAPITAL.

REPRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following is the text of a letter which has been sent to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railways), Simla, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, May 20.

Sir,—Under date of 27th March last I had the honour of submitting for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the views entertained by this Chamber on the terms offered for the construction by private agency of branch lines of railway as laid down in Government Resolution No. 924 R. C. of 15th September 1893.

2. Seeing that these terms had been before the public for a year and a half without eliciting anything but adverse criticism from English capitalists, and only two proposals for the construction with rupee capital of two short lines in Guzerat, well known to offer specially favourable prospects to investors, it was manifest that the proposed concessions were inadequate to attain the object Government had in view. The Committee of this Chamber accordingly, after a very careful consideration of the subject and a close scrutiny of the criticism to which the terms had been subjected both in England and India, took the liberty of suggesting various modifications and additions, which in their opinion, without materially affecting the position assumed by Government, would prove acceptable to investors in, and promoters of, branch railways and more particularly likely to attract rupee capital.

These suggestions were in effect:—

(1) The enhancement or abandonment of the 10 per cent. maximum return to be made to branches by main lines out of the gross earnings of the latter on interchanged traffic towards ensuring to the branch line a dividend of 4 per cent.

(2) A permanent return to the branch from the main line of 2½ per cent. of the gross earnings on interchanged traffic.

(3) A reasonable fixed sum to be allowed by the main line from gross earnings on interchanged traffic for the office expenses and directors' fees of the branch line.

(4) The condition of purchase of branch lines under section (ii) of clause 10 to be 75 instead of 50 years.

3. On the 29th March, however, before the Chamber's representations had reached Government, a Resolution was issued—unfortunately, as my Committee think, without any consultation with, or inviting the opinions of, any financial or commercial authorities—modifying in several important conditions the terms of Resolution No. 924 R. C. of 15th September 1893.

4. The chief modifications which the amending Resolution effect may be shortly stated as follows:—

(1) The reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent. of the dividend on branch lines whose capital is reckoned in rupees, towards ensuring which a rebate shall be given to the branch line by the main line out of the gross earnings of the latter from interchanged traffic.

(2) The removal of the 10 per cent. maximum of the aforesaid gross earnings—in the case of projects whose capital is reckoned in rupees—to which the rebate or return was formerly limited by No. 924 R. C., substituting the condition that the return shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from interchanged traffic.

(3) Provision for including in the approved expenditure of the branch line during construction such expenses on account of the board of direction of the Company as may be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(4) After the opening of the branch railway to public traffic, these expenses to be met from the general receipts of the branch.

5. With the exception of a comparatively unimportant alteration, which my Committee would respectfully suggest in the last condition (4), to the effect that the expenses of the board of direction of the branch should be met from the gross earnings of the main line on interchanged traffic, instead of the general receipts of the branch, the Committee would have [illegible] with entire satisfaction—as being likely to render the terms now offered to promoters or constructors of branch lines fair and reasonable and likely to attract capital—all the modifications introduced by the Resolution of 29th March had his Excellency the Governor-General in Council been pleased either—

(a) to restrict the reduction of dividend under No. 1 from 4 to 3½ per cent. to sterling instead of rupee capital, or

(b) to leave unaltered at 4 per cent. the dividend Government proposed to ensure to the branch line.

The Committee of the Chamber feel assured that, in passing the Resolution of 29th March, the Government of India had no other object in view than to improve and simplify the terms offered and thereby render them more attractive to capitalists; but, after a careful and impartial consideration of them, they direct me to say that they consider the effect of the alterations, if adhered to in their present form, will be to render the conditions more complex and obscure than ever, as sterling and rupee capital are to be differentially treated. The former, when invested in a branch railway under Resolution No. 924 R.C. of 15th September 1893, is to be allowed a maximum return of 10 per cent. of the main line earnings from interchanged traffic towards ensuring a dividend of 4 per cent.; while the rupee investor is to be allowed an unlimited rebate or return from the main line earnings on interchanged traffic so long as it does not exceed the net earnings—or, in other words, entails a loss to the main line—towards ensuring a dividend of 3½ per cent.

6. It may be, and doubtless will be, said that in the removal of the 10 per cent. maximum limit of return the rupee investor has a material, if not a sufficient, set-off against the possible extra half per cent. dividend conceded to sterling capital. But, with all submission, my committee venture to think that a close examination and exact appreciation of the advantages of the respective schemes do not bear this contention out. Were the lines which are likely to be constructed by rupee capital such as might only be reasonably expected to yield a problematical 3½ per cent., it might be otherwise, as then the removal of the maximum limit of return might be the means by which that figure could be attained. But such a consideration could scarcely be seriously entertained, as in the first place promoters are not on the look-out for, and capital is not likely to be attracted to, undertakings which at the outset are not likely to yield a better return than 3½ per cent. per annum. On the contrary, feeder lines in India are yet in their infancy, and the country abounds with openings for tributary branch railways on which profits of 4, 5, and even 6 per cent. can, with a reasonable amount of certainty, be anticipated. Further, under Resolution No. 924 R. C. of 15th September 1893, Government [illegible] in the forefront of their terms—and rightly enough too—their rights of veto on any lines of an [illegible] character. That being so, the sum of the [illegible] held out to capital is, to sterling, practically a certain 4 per cent. with a possible 5 or 6 as the case may be; to rupees practically a certain 3½ with the same higher possibility.

7. These differential terms, my Committee venture to submit, are not only diametrically opposed to the interests of the country from a financial point of view, as in some measure discriminating adversely against rupee capital, but they carry the further disadvantage of reversing the conditions likely to be attractive to gold and silver investors respectively. To the former, with 2¾ per cent. Consols standing in the neighbourhood of 105¾ and the 3 per cent. debentures of the leading English railways at from par to 13 per cent. premium* a practically certain 3½ per cent. is an inducement which would probably attract a considerable flow of capital towards the development of Indian railways, and as a matter of fact the terms now offered to rupee capital under the Resolution of 29th March, had they been accorded to sterling, would have virtually conceded what the special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce asked for in the Resolution quoted in paragraph 2 of my letter to Government of 27th March last. On the other hand, the Committee of this Chamber, speaking after due deliberation and with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to the deliverance of such an opinion, come to the conclusion that at least for years to come there is no prospect of even a practically certain return of 3½ per cent. inducing investors in this country to place their money in railways, while Government Paper, with its absolute guarantee and many additional advantages, remains at 3½ per cent. The two small undertakings in which rupee capital has been embarked are, as already remarked, well known to possess special advantages, but, even with these in their favour, would not have been subscribed for had not the basis been inter-

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* The following were the quotations for 3 per cent. Railway debentures in London on 20th April 1895:—

Great Northern	110—112
Hull and Barnsley 1st	102—104
Do. 2nd	[illegible]
Lancashire and Yorkshire	[illegible]
London and South-Western	111—113
London and South-Western Consolidated	111—113
Midland	110—112
North British	107—109
Taff Vale, Act 1883	107—109

garded as equivalent to a guarantee of 4 per cent. and in immediate view of the recent conversion of Government Paper to 3½.

8. The Committee of the Chamber do not propose to burden this representation by arguing at length on the advantages accruing to the country by the construction of railways by rupee, instead of sterling, capital. On that head they have every reason to believe that their views and those of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, as also of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are at one, but they would desire to emphasise the importance of this point by quoting the words of Sir David Barbour, K. C. I. E., in an article recently published by him on the currency question. After saying that—"A cry has been raised that more rapid progress must be made in the construction of Indian railways even though it be necessary to borrow in the London market and in gold," he goes on to say—

"There can be no question as to the benefit which railways confer on India, but it is possible to make them more rapidly than the finances can stand, as well as to pay too high a price for them." * * * * * "I should like to see railways pushed on as rapidly as funds can be found for their construction in India."

9. These weighty words, embodying, as they do, the views of all recognised authorities on Indian finance place the claims of rupee capital *versus* sterling capital for the construction of railways practically beyond the pale of argument, and if, therefore, any difference is to be made between the respective modes of attracting funds for the purpose, my Committee would respectfully submit it should be in favour of silver.

10. Having regard, however, to the superlative desirability of encouraging the investment of private capital in branch railways and extensions of existing lines and to the important fact that under the terms offered the dividends sought to be ensured to investors would in no way be a tax on the finances of the country, but would be derived from a source of revenue at present almost entirely non-existent and in the benefits arising from which the country at large would abundantly share, the Committee of the Chamber would most earnestly, and in preference to their first alternative suggestion, advocate the withdrawal from clause III not only of the restriction of the alterations to projects in rupees, but also of sub-clause (1) reducing the dividend from 4 to 3½ per cent. The effect of these would be to leave the dividend sought to be ensured to investors, whether sterling or rupee, at 4 per cent. to be contributed to the branch from the main line out of the gross earnings of the latter on interchanged traffic, so long as the contribution did not cause a loss to the latter.

11. On this basis, and with some assurance from Government that promoters would have their proposals adjudicated upon without unnecessary delay, the Committee of the Chamber confidently believe that a new era of railway extension and development by private capital would be inaugurated in India, and for a time at least the projects embarked upon would only be limited by the powers of the Department of Public Works to cope with schemes submitted.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

W. R. Macdonell, Chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET:
XI. VS. XXII.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened their cricket season on Saturday with their first match XI. vs. XXII. The XI. this year consists most of military officers, with Captain Smith at their head, who still keeps up his usual hard slogging. He hit the bowler through double fielding clean over the boundary, and would have exhibited some more pretty strokes, but he did not remain long at the wickets. Mr. Hair was about the most successful bowler, securing 8 wickets out of 22. Mr. Cheatham still preserves the reputation, and was very successful in puzzling batsmen with his curly slows. Captain Carnegie's analysis was most wonderful, it being 25 balls, 5 runs, 2 maidens, and 4 wickets.

Mr. A. P. Gould captained the XXII., and winning the spin of the coin, selected to bat. The game commenced at 2 o'clock, and it nearly took three hours to dispose of the whole lot. They put up a modest total of 117 runs. The XI. being stronger, the XXII. consisted of 24 men. About an hour to draw the XI. commenced their venture, and knocked up 62 runs at a cost of five wickets.

The scores being as under:—

XXII.

Mr A P Gould, b Hair	3
Dr J S Wilkins, c and b Anderson	12
Mr H A Bisley, c Bradford, b Hair	4
Mr M Reid, b Hair	1
Mr E J Christie, c Bradford, b Hair	18
Mr W Lang, st Stephens, b Hair	1
Mr Addison, c and b Cheatham	13
Mr N R Oliver, l-b-w Anderson	0
Mr Mackay, c Carnegy, b Cheatham	3
Mr Dwyre, l-b-w Hair	5
Mr H E John, c and b Cheatham	0
Captain Stebbing, c Carnegy, b Cheatham	0
Mr Roberts, b Hair	0
Mr Barton, b Cheatham	12
Mr Froom, b Cheatham	0
Mr H Reid, st b Hair	2
Mr Haggon, c Brooks, b Cheatham	12
Mr Nugent, c and b Carnegie	0
Mr Cole, b Cheatham	9
Mr Birkett, b Carnegie	[illegible]
Fischer, c Smith, b Cheatham	[illegible]
[illegible], c Simpson, b Carnegie	9
Booth, b Carnegie	0
Mr Wright, not out	3
Extras	25
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	60	33	2	2
Hair	110	17	12	8
Cheatham	90	23	7	9
Simpson	8	7	0	0
Carnegie	25	5	2	4

XI.

Capt S C Smith, c Dwyre, b Mackay	8
Mr B J Stephens, b Dwyre	13
Capt Carnegie, not out	23
Major Simpson, c Gould b Mackay	0
Capt Penny, l-b-w, b Mackay	6
Mr H C Cheatham, c Booth, b Christie	11
Capt Chammer Mr J C Brooks Mr E Bradford Capt Anderson Mr Hair	did not bat
Extra	1
Total	62

The match will be resumed next Saturday afternoon.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. BALLI BROS'. C. C.

An interesting match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, between the above teams, and resulted in a win for the latter by 59 runs. Ralli's team having won the toss, went in first, and lost their best bat for [illegible] runs, being caught out. Soon after three more were similarly disposed of through the dexterous fielding of the Hindus. But the two Machliwallas and Fido came to the timely rescue of their team. The former compiled between them a capital 64, while Fido contributed a neat and well-played 14. The Hindus found it most difficult to face Writer's bowling. They were all disposed of for 50 runs, the highest score on their side being 9. Writer was "dead" on the wicket, taking [illegible] for 22 runs, while Gagrat resented [illegible] by taking three for 24. The fielding of the [illegible] was excellent. Following are the scores:—

BALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

S D Gagrat, c Banda, b Purshotam	3
B Mistry, c Modak, b Purshotam	4
Nicholson, b Banda	1
Capt. Salmon, c Mamoo, b Purshotam	0
R Machliwalla, c Dadarkar, b Chonkar	38
Fido, c Modak, b Chonkar	14
J Machliwalla, not out	26
D B Writer, b Banda	0
Mathuradass, run out	3
Arjani, b Chonkar	0
Shamrao Gunpatrao, c Modak, b Chonkar	4
Extras	16
Total	109

THE HINDU GYMKHANA C. C.

G R Kirtikar, b Writer	2
Purshotam, b Gagrat	5
Chonkar, b Writer	5
Modak, b Writer	2
Banda, run out	2
Mamoo, b Gagrat	7
Dadarkar, c Mistry	3
Dhotre, b Machliwalla	9
Shahani, st Mistry, b Writer	8
Bhandari, b Writer	2
Bhatakar, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	50

THE MONSOON.

The mail steamer Clyde (Captain H. F. Weighell), which arrived, on Friday evening, from Aden, experienced fresh to strong monsoon.

The British India steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, which arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Kurrachi, met heavy monsoon.

The s.s. Plympton, Captain W. R. Page, came on Saturday, from Grimsby, having encountered strong monsoon and high sea.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Marquis Bacquehem, Captain Grisogono, reaching port yesterday, from Kobe, had moderate monsoon.

It is proposed to [illegible] a camp-of-exercise at Natogyi, Myingyan [illegible], Burma. Four battalions of Native Infantry [illegible] take part—the 2nd, 3rd and 7th Burma [illegible] and the 3rd Madras Infantry.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The result of the past season's artillery shooting is very satisfactory, the 12-pounder fully sustaining its reputation as a highly accurate weapon.

Colonel F. W. Tregar, C. B., General List Infantry, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff in India, *vice* Colonel Ward, C. B., who will shortly vacate on promotion to the rank of Major-General.

There will be two offices of observation on the Mone-Kengtung telegraph, one at Satkan and another at Mong Tying. The line will be 196 miles long, the section Kengtung-Mong Tying being pushed on from either end so as to ensure completion next week.

Four bad opium seasons in succession have naturally caused the Government of India to exercise caution in announcing future sales of the drug. The amount to be sold in the calendar year 1896 will be only 39,000 chests. The Budget estimate for 1894-95 was 42,000 chests, but only 39,780 chests were actually sold.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 1st June, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 1,03,182-10-8, and for goods, etc., Rs. 83,992-5-5, making altogether Rs. 187,175-0-1, or an average receipt per mile open Rs. 179-10-1. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 162,135-13-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 155-9-7.

We have heard nothing so far, writes a contemporary, of the illicit coinage of rupees since the mints were closed, though it was prophesied that [illegible] would be made on a large scale. All the same coiners have been at work and the Government have now to ascertain to what extent their operations have been carried on. The discovery has come about in this way. Treasury Officers are required to make a periodical examination of at least ten thousand rupees in their treasuries and to report what dates the coins bear. In a recent examination at Bombay some rupees were found bearing the dates 1894 and 1895. Of course no coins were made in the mints during those years, and an inquiry has been instituted into the matter. It is plain that the coiners are ignorant persons, otherwise they would have issued rupees for years when the mints were at work.

Rupees of old date are certainly coming more and more into circulation now that the mints are closed. A correspondent in Simla states that the other day, out of ten rupees given to him, he found one bearing date 1835 and six of 1840. Among the latter were two which were quite bright; the others were partly crusted over with a black deposit showing that they had probably been buried for years. Nearly all bore the old shroff-mark which is now prohibited. It would be interesting to know to what extent Native Chiefs have drawn upon their hoards, which in some cases are very large indeed. The well-to-do cultivating classes are supposed to have crores hidden away in very small sums, but these are not likely to see the light until famine occurs, though many were foolish enough to barter their rupees for jewellery when the price of silver declined.

Alarming news has come to hand from Cheng-tu, the capital of the Province of Szechuen. In a series of anti-foreign riots, the whole of the Mission property has been destroyed, the French Bishop was wounded and the Missionaries, Protestant and Roman Catholic—British, American and French—had to be confined for safety in the Viceroy's Yamen. This, says the *China Mail*, comes as a horrible satire as a reward for the efforts of the Foreign Powers to save the Chinese Empire. When will the Foreign Governments recognise the absurdity of bolstering up an effete Manchu dynasty which, however, much it may protest, is unable to secure safety for foreigners throughout its dominions?

The question whether Volunteer cyclists should be exempted from Municipal taxes upon their bicycles has been exercising the minds of some of the military authorities recently, and there seems to be every likelihood that the Volunteer cyclists will be allowed the same privilege as allowed to the Mounted Infantryman so far as his "mount" is concerned. The matter was discussed at the Madras headquarters and then, we believe, referred to Simla, the result being that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended that bicycles used by Volunteers or Regulars in the performance of military duties be exempted from Municipal taxation. The final decision rests, of course, with the Government of India.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma leaves Rangoon on the 8th inst. for a prolonged tour through the Irrawaddy and Chindwin stations, arriving at Mandalay on the 21st August.

Upper India will lose one of its best gentlemen riders shortly, as Captain Hubert Gough, 16th Lancers, goes to Secunderabad as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Stewart.

Lieutenant Harley, 14th Sikhs, one of the defenders of Chitral Fort, proceeds at once on three months' leave to England. The leave has been well earned, as the summer house sortie was certainly one of the most gallant episodes of the siege.

Captain Harris, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Infantry, Punjab, rejoins his regiment, the 11th Bengal Infantry, after completing his five years' tenure of the appointment. He will be succeeded by Captain Scallon, D.S.O., 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Complaints having been made by the Kengtung Sawbwa of the misconduct of sepoys who are alleged to have ill-used villagers by taking eatables by force, &c., orders have been issued to commanders of detachments in Burma that they will be held responsible, and to see that every endeavour is made to enforce the prohibition of such misconduct.

The Queen was not expected to return to Windsor Castle from Balmoral until Tuesday, the 25th; but Her Majesty (says *Truth*) has now decided to come south at the end of next week, to suit the convenience of Princess Beatrice, who is going to the Aosta-Orleans wedding at Twickenham. The Queen will stay at Windsor until about July 19, and is then going to Osborne for six weeks. Her Majesty has sent word from Balmoral that arrangements are to be made for a second State Ball and the second State Concert to be given at Buckingham Palace while the Prince of Naples and the other Italian royalties are in London, and they will all visit the Queen at Windsor Castle, where an entertainment for them is to take place at Marlborough House—probably a dinner and reception.

The *London Gazette* of June 11, states that the Queen has been pleased by letters Patent, dated May 30, 1895, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to authorise the annexation of the Trans-Pongolo territories (being the territories of Mdhlaleni, Sambana or Zambaan, and other native chiefs) to the British Possession of Zululand.

The Somalis travelled on Sunday (June 9), from the Crystal Palace to the Zoological Gardens, where their arrival caused much excitement among the African animals. A contemporary tells us the lions rushed roaring from den to den, the rhinoceroses and the elephants showed signs of recognition, and the hippopotamus born in London took to the water."

Lord Salisbury, speaking on June 11, at the annual meeting of the National Society, pointed out the urgent need that still existed for the sacrifices Churchmen had so long made in order to secure that all parents should be able to have their children taught the religious beliefs they themselves held. He was glad to think there was no danger in this country of religion being exterminated from education altogether, and he had no doubt that in time there would be evolved a solution of the difficult question of religious education in Board schools healthier than the system at present in force. In the meantime voluntary schools must be liberally supported.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said the numbers attending Church schools had increased during the past year by 41,000.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says Russia is negotiating with Denmark for the cession of the islands [illegible] —comprising the three small islands [illegible], Christiansholm, and Fredricksholm.

[illegible] Bismarck addressed a deputation of the [illegible] League, on June 10, and urged that the [illegible] of agriculture must be looked after by agriculturists, not by people who owned not so [illegible] a blade of corn and who produced [illegible].

At the [illegible] meeting of the International Miners' Conference at Paris, on June 7, the British resolution to make employers responsible for compensation to all persons injured while following their work in and about the mines was adopted. It was resolved to hold the next conference at Brussels or London.

The name of the German Empress is usually associated with domestic rather than official functions. Any time which she is able to spare from the affairs of her own household is usually devoted to ecclesiastical or charitable objects in the German capital. But according to the *Reichsanzeiger* the Empress on the occasion of a banquet celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Queen's Cuirassiers, rose and delivered a lengthy speech recalling the illustrious deeds of the regiment of which she is the head, and expressing the hope that should the Emperor, in case of war, again summon his brave Cuirassiers, they would give their blood once more for Kaiser and country. The Empress closed her speech, which is said to have been very well delivered, by inviting those present to drink the Emperor's health.

A correspondent at Peshawur has sent to the *Queen* a photograph, representing a group of the sisters of the Indian Nursing Service, now engaged in nursing the sick and wounded from the Chitral Relief Force at the Base Hospital, Peshawur. In reproducing the photograph the *Queen* says:—"Those of our readers who have had relatives or friends engaged in this expedition will, we are sure, be glad to think that the health of the disabled is being cared for by such pleasant and intelligent-looking nurses."

In the ecclesiastical appointments in the "Guardian" the following appears:—Rev. J. P. Dyer, M.A., chaplain, Dagshai, Punjab, senior chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Establishment.

Two scholarships of the value of £[illegible] and tenable at Christ Church for one year, will be offered this year to selected candidates for the India Civil Service. In awarding these scholarships preference will be given (says the *Times*' correspondent) to selected candidates who are not and have not been members of any college at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, save in the case of members of Christ Church who have become selected candidates; and regard will be had both to the place taken by the candidates in the India Civil Service entrance examination, and to the evidence of their personal character. Candidates for the India Civil Service who wish, if selected by the Government, to offer themselves for election to these scholarships, are required to send their names to the Dean before the end of the Government examination, together with three testimonials as to character, and three references. The election will be made, without further examination, as soon as possible after the publication of the list of selected candidates.

The *Spectator*, writing about the letter of the Prince of Wales to Dr. W. G. Grace, says:—There is no reason indeed, so far as we can see, for objecting either to the Prince's letter or to the pleasure which it has undoubtedly given to the millions. We cannot feel, and see no cause for feigning, the enthusiasm for recreation which marks the day; but if the people feel it, we perceive no cause in it either for despondency or regret. Betting, though not bad in itself, has grievously bad results; but outdoor amusement in itself, [illegible] good if only because it [illegible] people together, and gives them [illegible] to think of which promotes cheerfulness and good temper. Gloominess is not virtue, and the time expended on outdoor games is not more wasted than the time expended on sterile meditation or injurious gossip. It may be doubted whether regular gymnastic training, which is the theorist's alternative, would do more for national health, and it is much to secure steady and severe exercise for the young without rules, and without the compulsion which, besides imparting willingness, destroys the immense advantages obtained from the power of self-adjustment. While we approve, however, the new interest in outdoor games, we should like to understand its causes a little more completely. What multiplies football clubs and cricket clubs and golf clubs by the hundred, increases the eagerness to enter them till their managers are bewildered by applications, and draws thousands to witness any match where thirty years ago there would not have been hundreds? We incline to attribute some of it to increased health, better food, and greater personal liberty, but those causes do not suffice completely to account for it any more than they account for the singular development in many classes of improved strength, good looks, and, above all, height. We should say, as the result of observation, that this generation was distinctly more youthful than the last, with all the advantages and disadvantages of the change. It is pleasant to note that while "progress" is unreal in some respects, it has lightened the air for the millions, and that they are showing both for good and for evil many of the tendencies formerly considered peculiar and proper only to gentlefolks, one of them being certainly to find more excitement to sweeten unoccupied time.

Max Nordau, following in the footsteps of Lombroso, has recently written an interesting book, in which he tries to show that a wave of degeneracy has been spreading over Europe, and that most of the famous men that we have admired in the last fifty years are more or less degenerate and insane. He thinks that the restless conditions of modern life, the high pressure at which we live, the jar to the system given by railway travelling, all the unnatural conditions of our modern civilisation, are ruining the nervous system of the race. But the signs of degeneration are most conspicuous among those whom we have regarded as heaven-born geniuses. Everyone knows of the madness of Poe and Baudelaire, his French translator and imitator, and of Swift, and Rousseau, and Gogol. But it will surprise most of us to read that men like Ruskin and Ibsen, Wagner and Tolstoi, exhibit many characters in common with the higher types of the degenerate. Thousands of years ago, in the dawn of civilisation, when hieroglyphics were invented, they were employed as rude symbols to convey ideas. Ruskin has reverted to this primitive conception, and has taught that painting was meant first of all to convey ideas, especially religious ideas. And so he persuaded the English people to see beauty in the rude art of the early Italians, simply because there was the presentation of religious conceptions in the distorted drawing and the crude and faded colours of their rotting canvases. Ruskin's possession of lofty religious thought must not blind us to the craziness of his ideas, for religious emotion not seldom accompanies even acute mania. By a careful analysis of his works, Nordau attempts to show that Ibsen is a mystic degenerate, his mind overborne by "theological obsessions of original sin, of confession and redemption," with the result that such ideas continually recur in a crazy and distorted fashion. But it is pointed out by the *Hospital* that M. Nordau exhibits in his attacks on society precisely the frame of mind that Lombroso found in the degenerate criminal, in consequence of his neurotic and impulsive nature, and his hatred of the institutions which have punished or imprisoned him, he is a perpetual latent political rebel." Ibsen, however, is only a theoretical criminal, his motor centres not being powerful enough to transmute his anarchically criminal ideas into deeds. The most curious feature in which the writings of Ibsen display his degenerate nature is his treatment of women. Nordau analyses what many people have regarded as Ibsen's chief triumph, his notion that women should abandon home and children and over-ride all their natural instincts to "live their own lives." He shows that there is a close parallelism between Ibsen's views and the sexual perversion of a class of degenerates that has been studied and described in Continental asylums.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. AJMERE.
MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

The marine court-of-enquiry, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. Potts, Dock Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, and Captain B. J. Rickford, master of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Vasna, appointed to investigate the circumstances, under which Mr. Haji Cassum's steamer Ajmere grounded, off Kelvi-Mahim, on the 14th instant, was resumed, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, represented the Crown, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of Captain Bennett, the master, and the officers of the Ajmere, Mr. Walker, solicitor, attended the enquiry to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Haji Cassum, the owner of the vessel.

Captain Frame, of the s.s. City of Edinburgh, and Captain Peterson, of the s.s. Terra, assisted the court as assessors.

Mr. Winckler, the chief officer, was re-called, and through him Mr. Little put in the certificate, which the witness gave to the customs clerk.

Mr. Pinto, the second officer, was next examined by Mr. Little. He said he was first mate of a steamer about two years ago. Since that he had always been a second mate. He had made many voyages to and from Bombay. He joined the Ajmere, on the 11th April, last. Never before that had he served on a steamer with the officers who were on the Ajmere on her last voyage. Compasses, chronometers, &c., worked very well throughout the voyage. When they were about four or five days from Bombay they had heavy and strong seas. The weather was squally, and wind was high. They did not get sun for about two or three days before the 14th. On the 13th instant they got good sights. He could not recollect the position, having lost all records. No p.m. sights were taken after Thursday, the 13th. About noon, on Friday, the 14th, the sun was out for a few minutes, and they could not rely on the observation then got. They had also taken a p.m. sight at 3-30. It was rather hazy that afternoon. The longitude worked out by him and the captain was 72·19. That position was marked by witness in the presence of the captain. Witness then worked out the latitude again by lead reckoning from noon of the previous day. That varied a good bit from the other. The first position showed that they were 64 miles away, while the second position put them within 31 miles of Bombay. He could not say what the longitude was. He did not remember that. He brought this variation to the notice of the captain. The latter did not say anything. Witness did mark the second position on the chart, and in working out the second position witness made no allowance for the current. They did not find out as they had no means to find out if they would experience a current. Between three and half-past three that afternoon the waters discoloured. Witness called the captain's attention to this also. Finding the two positions different he suggested to the captain to cast lead. The latter said: "Never mind; now take a cast later on." Witness had no confidence as to the position of the Ajmere at this time. They had had a set to the south previous to the 14th. Whenever they worked out to ascertain the position they found there was set. On the 13th they did not find out by their observations on that day that they had a set. After the 9th or 10th they could not ascertain whether they had a current, and in marking the chart after that date no current was allowed. They had set no sails on either 13th or 14th. They had sails on part of the voyage, but he could not say on what particular days. He was relieved by the chief officer in the afternoon, and did not come out on the deck till the steamer struck. As soon as she struck he came out on the bridge. He then noticed something which looked like land ahead of the ship. It was raining and very thick. The chief officer told him to keep the boats ready. They were all swung in except the gig and jolly-boat. They had been carried in that position, as far as witness knew, all the way from Mombassa. All boats were swung out by 2 o'clock. Witness did not know what time the ship struck. He could not get any of the crew except two or three men to assist him. The passengers were all yelling and screaming. Some passengers were on the bridge, and some in the boats before they were swung. The vessel was turned to the sea. Distress signals were made by firing the gun and discharging rockets. There were heavy wind and sea and rain. About [illegible] after she struck [illegible] the crew to [illegible] the engine-room men had all [illegible] themselves [illegible] officers were at work, and there was more or less confusion until daybreak among the passengers. But the crew had by that time been in better order. At daybreak the captain ordered the life-boat to go to the shore first.

Did you see the customs officer?—After I landed some fishermen told me that the customs house officer was coming. He directed me to the village. I sent a telegram to Haji Cassum, the owner. I handed the telegram through the customs officer. The telegraph office is two miles off. I had paid for the telegram. I wanted to go back to the ship. But as the crew refused to come back, (except one man who stuck to me), I asked the customs officer to send some fishermen to assist me. The crew were asked twice to go with me, but they refused, saying the sea was very rough. It was very rough, and some of the fishermen refused at first. The customs house officer told them to go, but when I got to the village, and asked the customs house officer to get some of them to go at last he got them to go. On my way to village I saw another boat landing soon after I reached the shore. I induced the fishermen to go in the boat. I did not think it necessary to go myself, nor did any of my men go. I remained in the village. I did not see what the fishermen did after that. I believe three boats were upset; and I believe these fishermen picked up one or two sick passengers. The steamer was then about two miles from the shore. And there were all rocks and reefs between the shore and the sea; and the sea being very high at the time, there was a good deal of danger in taking a boat there. The tide was running down. The chief and third officers came on shore about one o'clock. I landed at half-past six o'clock, and despatched the boat at 8 o'clock. The villagers took care of the passengers that were brought in my boat. I got considerable assistance from the customs house officer, the fishermen, and villagers.

Being examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, the witness said: We got a good observation on Thursday. Before that we had a satisfactory observation on the 12th. I have no idea of the position on midday of the 14th. I do not remember what distance our ship was from Bombay. Judging from the observations on the 13th I could not say if there was a current. I cannot form any opinion as to the strength of the current. I agree as a navigating officer with the assumed latitude the captain gave me. When I was relieved at [illegible] o'clock I believe the ship was 64 miles from Bombay. Assuming that the latitude and longitude were correct, it was not necessary to take a cast of the lead. I drew the captain's attention to the true position at five minutes to four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Edward O'Connell, the third officer of s. s. Ajmere, examined by Mr. Little, said that he held no certificate of competency. This was his first voyage on the vessel. He was never before a third officer in any other vessel. He was a quarter-master in the P. and O. Company's service previously. On the last voyage of the Ajmere nothing unusual happened before the accident. On the 14th of June he was on watch from 8 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and also during the same hours in the evening. He did not recollect the course she steered. He did not recollect any sights being taken that day. Only a minute or two before the vessel stranded, he sighted the land. The captain was also on the bridge with him, and they both sighted the land about the same time. He was keeping a sharp look-out for the Kennery lights, making free use of his glasses. He heard the first and the second officer talking that a cast of the lead should be had. When they saw the shore the captain gave order to put the helm hard at the starboard. He put the helm himself. Before the helm was half-turned the vessel struck pretty heavily against the reefs. The captain ordered the engines to be stopped. The next order was half speed ahead. The soundings were three fathom and a half; and fourteen feet amidships. The least amidship was nine feet. The sea was rough. And reefs were observed all round the ship. The crew behaved very badly, and the sucanni ran away from the wheel. The servants had got drunk. They seemed to have appropriated the two cases of beer that were with the doctor.

In examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said that the captain told him at eight o'clock, when he came on the bridge, that he expected to see the Kennery Lights at about nine o'clock. The captain remained with him on the bridge from eight o'clock until the ship struck. The captain was also looking out with glasses. The second officer came up on the bridge occasionally between six and half-past six o'clock when he was there. It was between twelve and four o'clock that he heard the chief and second officers talk about the cast of the lead. His berth was in the cabin of the second officer, who did not suggest that anything was wrong. All the officers, including the captain, did their best to restore order among the crew during the night, and eventually succeeded in bringing them round. There was no confusion when the boats were lowered. There was no provision taken in boat except a quantity of drinking water. The chief officer had provided them with some [illegible] to pour into the water. The third officer and the witness left in the last boat. They asked the captain to go with them, but he declined to do so, saying that he would stick to the ship. They left the vessel at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The ship was then bumping and making water, the sea at the time being pretty heavy.

In reply to the President, the witness said that the lascar crew were all Mahomedans and not Hindus.

In reply to Mr. Rivett-Carnac witness said that the captain was navigating the ship as the 17·25 position which the witness had taken at one o'clock, and not on the one he took subsequently at 3-0 o'clock. The ship would have been first according to that 31 miles from Kennery, which should have been sighted by sunset.

The court was then adjourned to this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

An adjourned meeting of the members of this Fund was held, on Friday evening, as briefly stated in our last issue. Amongst those present were—Messrs. C. J. King, D. Thompson, D. Halden, R. W. Waller, T. B. Coulson, T. J. Tanner, W. K. Laxton, J. Neth, H. Closson, M. Conway, W. George, J. Budd, (jr), A. E. B. Gordon, A. Rule, Whitney, V. Lyn, J. B. Steinhoff, H. Black, Chas. Cooke, C. Lauder, H. P. Boyn, H. Kerigan, Alf. Spilling, J. E. Pollard, F. C. Webb, W. Trevor Smith, A. J. Rodrigues, J. Brown, and others. Mr. J. W. Traill was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. Rule proposed that the report given in our last issue be taken as read. To this Mr. D. Thompson took exception, on the grounds that the report had not been circulated in advance as required by the rules and that members had not been given the opportunity to look into the accounts as has hitherto been the practice. After some discussion it was decided that the report be read. Its adoption was seconded by Mr. Gordon, and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Rule having another engagement his proposal for lowering the minimum contribution was given precedence. Mr. Rule stated that his personal experience extending over a number of years enabled him to definitely state that there was a very large number of the community, who were in receipt of a monthly income, averaging something like Rs. 25, and that it was to enable them to make a provision for their families that he brought forward his proposals. With such a small income he stated that he need hardly point out it was impossible to subscribe a rupee a month or even eight annas, and he felt confident that if a monster meeting was convened of all those interested in the matter that success was bound to attend the change. In explaining the details of his proposition Mr. Thompson asked whether if on a member dying in any one class the members belonging to the class would be liable to contribute towards the amount payable to the nominee of the deceased. He was informed that each class would have to bear its own share of the liability incurred at each death, whereupon the question drifted into quite a different channel to that which Mr. Rule intended, and Mr. Bird having proposed an amendment to the effect that there be two classes, one of rupee one monthly and the other an eight anna one; that the rupee class be entitled after a ten-years' fully paid up subscription to Rs. 750 and of under ten years to Rs. 500, while the eight-anna class receive Rs. [illegible]0. He suggested that if his proposal should fail to find a seconder that as some rupees two thousand odd had been collected within the past six months against which there were no demands the amount be equally divided amongst the present members of the Fund. It was finally proposed by Mr. Kerigan and seconded by Mr. George that Mr. Rule's proposal be submitted to a special committee for report as it was very necessary to know where the people are who would join such a Fund. The motion was carried unanimously, and Messrs. A. Rule, H. Kerigan, M. Conway, D. Thompson, J. A. Rodrigues, F. C. Webb, and J. Budd (senior) were appointed to form the committee. The election of trustees next occupied the attention of the meeting and resulted in the election of Messrs. H. Kerigan, W. K. Laxton, W. George, and W. V. Lynn. Mr. A. Rodrigues, the present auditor, was re-elected for the current year. The minutes of the special general meeting held on 25th March last as to the payment to the association of Rs. 25 per mensem for the carrying out of the D. B. Fund work having been taken as read were confirmed. A verbal alteration in Rule 3 was passed. Mr. C. J. King being suddenly called away his proposal was allowed to drop. Mr. Kerigan's proposals for New Rule 6 was withdrawn after some discussion. New Rule 16A on being put to the vote was carried unanimously. New Rule 19 A involving [illegible] the making of certain concession was referred to the special committee appointed above for report. The New Rule 24A was carried unanimously with the addition that ten members do form a quorum for the quarterly meetings. The proposal to delete Rule 33 was withdrawn. New Rule 3 proposed by Mr. Kerigan and seconded by Mr. Webb being put to the vote was not carried. With the usual compliment to the chair and a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. W. George for his unflagging zeal and interest in the Fund during the past year the meeting dissolved.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

The following letter has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway:—

75, Station Road, Chendni, Thana, 29th June, 1895.

Sir,—It is a very great pleasure to see that, however good reasons there may be for the general public to complain against the G. I. P. Railway Company, for putting them to inconvenience, while travelling on long journey through trains, you are doing your best to mitigate those inconveniences by introducing new changes, such as working the trains by vacuum brakes, lighting the carriages by gas lamps, and starting faster trains. I can safely say that the special train to Poona, which has now been running every Friday evening as an experiment, is a decided success. It is indeed a blessing to the through passengers in every way, and it is therefore, desirable that it should now be run every day instead of on Fridays only.

I take this opportunity of suggesting on behalf of the residents of Thana that as the train has hitherto been run as an experiment its benefit may be extended to the through passengers from this place. Passengers to Poona from this place who for some reason or other cannot travel by the afternoon train, starting from Bombay at 14-30, are indeed considerably inconvenienced owing to their being compelled to travel by trains, which leave Thana at midnight, and which are overcrowded to such an extent that at times it is even difficult to enter the carriages. This overcrowding of passengers continues so far as Karjat, and the through passengers are only relieved a little at Lanowli, and being without sleep the whole night they are apt to become sick the next day. Many passengers, therefore, avoid travelling to Poona in the absence of suitable train. I beg to point out further that the Thana passengers, desirous of travelling to Poona by this train, cannot do so even by going to Kalyan before, as there is no local or through train immediately before, the down Jubbulpore train being shunted at Coorla.

I therefore request that the train be stopped at Thana for a couple of minutes as an experiment for a few weeks. I can assure you that if this is done the number of passengers booked by this train at Thana will be even more than at any other station inasmuch as the train leaving at a time when passengers can manage to take their evening food and arriving at Poona at a time convenient for going to bed after the fatigues of the journey, will be generally availed of in preference to the other trains. The passenger traffic to Poona will thus increase and add to the Company's receipts.

This suggestion if acted upon will also add to the comfort and convenience of a few local passengers who after working in Bombay the whole day will gladly avail themselves of this fast train without imposing additional burden on the Company. For I noticed last Friday that in the third class carriages attached to the train there were in all only seventy passengers when the train was starting from Byculla, and so the train can admit as many more passengers without the addition of any other third class carriages.

Being aware of the attention you have hitherto paid to the suggestions emanating from this Association, I am confident that those mentioned in this letter will also meet with your wishes, and that they will be carried out at an early date.

Hoping you will kindly favour me with your views on the subject.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) NANABHAI BAPUJI,
Honorary Secretary,
Railway Passengers' Association, Thana.

How thin are the partitions which divide European civilisation from Romaic barbarism in the kingdom of Greece is shown by a Reuter's telegram from Athens on the new Cabinet. We read that "Tuesday being regarded as a day of ill-omen among the Greeks, the new Ministers will be sworn in on Wednesday morning." In the next paragraph it is stated that "the resignation of the out-going Cabinet was conveyed to the King over the telephone. This is a curious mixture (observes the *Globe*)—telephones and days of ill-omen—and shows that East is East and West is West, even in Europe.

WATER METERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me space for [illegible] remarks on the subject of water waste and [illegible]. I am opposed not to meters altogether, but to [illegible] application, and it was at my suggestion [illegible] recent discussion at the Corporation on the subject of meters, their resolution against the adoption of [illegible] was modified to make it only a vote against a [illegible] application of the meter system. The inherent imperfections of a water meter afford no justification for the wholesale rejection; and those who base their opposition on such grounds would seem to forget that, these imperfections notwithstanding, the Standing Committee have long since been sanctioning the supply of water by meter in such cases as applied for by the Executive.

Waste there is, but it occurs under different conditions, and it would be a hasty and impracticable, if not altogether wrong, measure to apply, and that at once, the same remedy to every case. There is the waste in the poor man's dwelling, in the middle class house, and the rich man's bungalow, in Government institutions, and, last but not least, from Municipal taps and pipe leaks. All causes leading to waste are of a preventible nature; and as it will presently appear, it rests mainly, if not altogether, with the officers of the Municipality itself to deal with them effectually, without any need for periodical cries for a wholesale adoption of the meter system. Intermittent and irregular supply, and want of due and sufficient notice of stoppages in the supply are largely accountable for waste—especially in the middle class houses; and it is difficult to see why a constant supply could not be obtained, when there is, indeed, so much surplus pressure as to have recourse to a most prodigal method of reducing it by letting out water night and day from open pipes, and form therewith little Municipal waste ditches by the roadside! It is obvious that the meter would be a hardship on the poor who are unable to protect themselves from the exactions of the landlords or the blackmailing by the underlings of the Municipality. And when it is urged that it cannot be that the Gas Company underlings are less prone to blackmailing the poor, it is forgotten that the analogy has no application, for, the poor man of the chawl has no gas light for his residential chambers.

If there were more regard for the health of the poor and more conscientious supervision by the responsible departments, it is plain enough that, pipe connections and taps would not have been allowed in many of the places where they exist at present. What is the good of first allowing taps in positions where there is no exit for water by any sort of channel and where the taps serve only to undermine the walls of adjoining rooms and soak their floors, and then crying out against the increase of mortality from damp and subsoil water? It is true there are licensed plumbers; but what provision is there to secure their attending to work promptly and efficiently? How many have to complain of having to put up with the nuisance of running taps, because of the plumber not putting in his appearance for, at times, days after he has been repeatedly sent for? If it be not feasible for the Municipality to undertake to do the repairs at fixed charges, as does the Gas Company, surely it ought not to be difficult to exercise some supervision over, and fix a scale of charges, for the work of plumbers they give licences to, so as not only to secure prompt and efficient work, but also prevent the exorbitant exactions these plumbers often practise. Most of the waste in the poor man's dwelling occurs in the washing of clothes. Self-closing taps would help to prevent waste; but they could be well supplemented by some arrangement outside the dwellings, where the poor could, and ought to be made to, wash clothes. Municipal officers might themselves [illegible] measures suited to each [illegible]. This would considerably reduce waste of water, but, arrangements for drainage of waste [illegible] nuisance of subsoil soakage, and also put [illegible] periodical nuisance of the Executive [illegible] meter panacea.

The question of waste in the rich man's [illegible] Government institutions, and from Municipal pipes is by no means difficult to deal with [illegible] ought to have been dealt with before now [illegible] discussion at the Corporation some months [illegible] urged that the meter system should be extended [illegible] cases, and it must be remembered that the [illegible] have only to apply for sanction thereto to the S[illegible] Committee. Why has the water department [illegible] apply for the necessary sanction? There is waste [illegible] bungalow, and when meters are advocated [illegible] prevent waste only, why should only some bungalows be supplied by meters? Is it because the Executive [illegible] receive any assurance from the owners of exempted bungalows that their servants are more careful than those employed in bungalows with meters? And what about Municipal waste? Why the proportion of waste from leaks and open pipes, as shown in Mr. Tomlinson's own reports, is simply enormous compared to waste in private dwellings. Leaks go unseen for months—leaks, too, large enough to water waste lands with little streamlets; and it is said that, ever since the laying of municipal pipes by a certain mill-tank, the tank does not dry up in the hot weather as it used to before! What is the good of crying for large meter orders, when many other things require to be attended to to prevent waste? Let these different requirements be duly met, and probably there will be no occasion to talk of meters for the poor man's dwelling. Why neglect to put meters on bungalow, Government and Municipal supplies, simply because the Corporation will not allow the meter to be put on the poor man's supply.—Yours, &c.,

June 29.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major A. Main, R. E., is transferred from Bengal to Bombay Command and proceeds to Karachi.

Major F. J. Aylmer, Royal Engineers, succeeds Major Wintour as Station Staff Officer, 1st class.

It has been ruled that a District Principal Medical Officer will move to the hills when the General Officer Commanding does so, provided always that neither the State nor the clerks are put to any extra expense thereby.

Captain A. J. B. Addison, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles goes to Deolali to serve as a member of the Board of Examination of Candidates at the School of Musketry vice Captain G. A. Carleton, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, reported sick.

The Government of India have sanctioned a most liberal issue of warm clothing to the Tibet-Sikkim demarcation escort who, in addition, receive the winter and summer scale of service clothing and other field service privileges.

Pending settlement of the rules and procedure [illegible] the disposal of worn-out time expired clothing [illegible] British troops, the Government of India have [illegible] ed the sale of such clothing under regimental [illegible] ments, all badges, buttons and other distinctive [illegible] being previously removed from the garments.

Captain C. T. W. Church, Sussex Regiment, [illegible] selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Regiment; Captain [illegible] Scottish Rifles, for the Adjutancy of the 5th [illegible] Battalion, Scottish Rifles; and Captain H. W. Lovett, Somerset Light Infantry, for the 4th Battalion of that Regiment.

The undermentioned 2nd-Lieutenants recently appointed remain at Home till next trooping season:—C. E St. J. Harris, 5th Lancers; J. E. B. Russell, 16th Lancers; S. C. Browne-Clayton, West [illegible] Regiment; H. G. le Gilchester, Highland L. I.; A. J. McNeill, Seaforth Highlanders; A. T. C. Batts, Shropshire L. I.; T. M. Booth, Gordon Highlanders; R [illegible], Unattached List.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Yules and Captain J. O. Travers, Devonshire Regiment; Captain the Hon'ble W. R. D. Forbs, Gordon Highlanders; Captain E. S. Williams, Duck of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captains Travers, Forbs and Willms remain at Home till next trooping season. To 2nd Battalions.—Major B. T. Carnen, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain S. Le Murray, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant F. A. Johnson, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th June, 1895.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	30	12	[illegible] p.m.	11	[illegible]
Teheran	30	12	[illegible] p.m.	—	[illegible]
Suez	30	3	— p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th June, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	—	32	—	[illegible]
" Kurachi	—	34	—	[illegible]
" Madras	—	15	—	[illegible]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury:—

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

[illegible], a [illegible] Mahomedan, was charged with having on the 22nd April last, caused the death of [illegible] Sayed Ali Sayed Hussein by pulling him off the verandah of a house, in Memon Moholla, causing him to fall on the roadway with the knowledge that the commission of such act was likely to cause the death of Haji Sayed, but without the intention to cause death. The accused was further charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Rudra appeared for the defence.

[illegible] case for the prosecution, the [illegible] said he had been [illegible]. The deceased's [illegible] verandah on to [illegible] away, as he thought [illegible] create a row.

Mr. Rudra, in [illegible] address on behalf of the [illegible] jury all the points in the [illegible] client's favour. He critically [illegible] the chief witnesses for the [illegible] pointed out what he considered [illegible] discrepancies therein. The learned counsel [illegible] the case had assumed a different [illegible] Sessions Court from what it presented [illegible] coroner and the committing [illegible] learned counsel submitted [illegible] who was responsible for making [illegible] the matter, had failed to do [illegible] should have done. Mr. Rudra cited a case [illegible] High Court reports, which was on [illegible] present, and argued that, according [illegible] principles of that decision, his client [illegible] be convicted. He said he had shown [illegible] inaccuracies in the evidence [illegible] that the mere act of pulling [illegible] off the verandah, and causing him [illegible] height of three feet on to the roadway, would not be a sufficient cause to account for death. The learned counsel called Lutiff Mahomed, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, as a witness for the defence and proceeded to examine him as to certain alleged discrepancies between the statements made by him before the coroner, the magistrate, and in this court.

Mr. Robertson, at this stage, said it would perhaps be simplifying matters if he put in the statements of the witnesses before the coroner as well as before the magistrate.

This was done; and Mr. Rudra then adressed the jury, pointing out what he considered to be the most material discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution; and asked the jury to give his client the benefit of the doubts which would arise in their minds.

Mr. Robertson, referring to the complaint of the defence that the prosecution had not called all the witnesses who had seen the assault, said the reply to that was obvious; for if there were any other witnesses of the assault on the deceased, as alleged by Mr. Rudra, it was in the discretion of the learned counsel to have called them on his client's behalf. Mr. Robertson asked the jury to hold that the accused had assaulted the deceased, and that therefore he was guilty.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was for them to consider [illegible] the discrepancies in the evidence, pointed out by the learned counsel for the defence, affected the case as a whole. They had to weigh the [illegible] against the [illegible] statement [illegible]. His lordship said he could not conceive [illegible] who were not acquainted with the [illegible] before, should have conspired with [illegible] the prisoner punished. If the [illegible] the deceased had not died from the result of an assault, but that his death was owing to his being pulled off the verandah by the prisoner, then they should consider of what offence the prisoner had been guilty in consequence of his act. Having pointed out the law on the subject, his lordship said the prosecution did not press for the most serious part of the charge, namely, that the accused committed the offence with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death. It was for the jury to consider the evidence, and to say of what offence the prisoner had been guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty of culpable homicide, but guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said the prisoner [illegible] the jury had taken a merciful view of his case, and found him guilty of the lesser offence. The assault he committed upon the old man was a cruel one, although his lordship was perfectly sure that he never thought that his acts would cause the injuries [illegible] from them. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

KIDNAPPING A HINDU MINOR.

Dukhun Chima, a stupid-looking Hindu, was charged with having, on the 23rd June last, kidnapped a girl named [illegible], a minor, under the age of ten years, from the lawful guardianship of her father Hanna Babajee, a lamp-lighter, living near the Crawford Markets, with the intention of robbing the child of some silver ornaments she had on her person. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner saw the child playing in the road, and enticed her away by the offer of a pice. In [illegible] of the above-mentioned day, the girl was [illegible] being led by the prisoner along Hannoo[illegible] the Fort. She was crying, and [illegible] townsman sent for [illegible] who, after making enquiries, arrested the prisoner. The latter, in his defence, urged that [illegible] at the time under the influence of liquor. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT OF DHOTURS.

Ramoo Herajee, alias Kanoo Narayen, was charged with having, on the 4th May last, committed house-trespass and with theft of two dhoturs, the property of Visram Luxmon, who is in the employ of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, and resides at Chandanwady. On the 3rd May last, the complainant, after having washed the dhoturs, hung them up to dry in a passage of his chawl. About 2 o'clock the next morning, the accused was arrested by a policeman, who saw him coming out of [illegible] with the stolen dhoturs in his possession. On the complainant being aroused, he identified his missing property. The accused said the charge had been trumped up against him. He was found guilty, and being an old offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—June 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Udney, B C S
Mr W D Blyth, B C S
Mr W Duke, B C S
Mr [illegible] Porford, B C S
Mr D [illegible] Mackay, B C S
Mr G L [illegible] G Brown, B C S
Mr [illegible] M'Intire, B
Mr C W J Ford, B
Mr [illegible] Mussratt, B
Mr G E Hill, B
Mr E S [illegible], B
Mr A C Newcombe, B
Mr E C Harratt, B
Mr C H Pratt, B
Mr J Sewell, B
Mr J Lightfoot, M
Mr E Frost, B C S
Mr [illegible] Porteous, B C S
Mr [illegible] Ozanne, B
Mr C H C Bickerton, Bo
Mr W Warden
Mr J Brewett, Bo
Mr J Griffiths, Bo
Col W S Hare
Lt-Col A C Talbot
Lt-Col H A Vincent
Capt H L Showers
Capt G A Kemball
Capt G R Ostrehan
Capt W W Oswald
Lieut F C L Waller
Lieut C J Gunning
Lieut A M Anderson
Surg-Lt-Col J Moran
Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col A L Hackett
Sub-Lieut A L Balfour
Chief Eng F O Gadsden
Asst-Eng F Olford

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W [illegible], B, 3 mos
Mr W D [illegible]arvey, Bo, 3 mos
Capt M E C[illegible] York[illegible], till [illegible]
Capt G R Phillips, 3 mos
Lieut A E Hudson, 3 mos
Lieut C D Baker, 2 mos
Lieut J B Bedford, 3 mos
Bde-Surg-Lieut-Col F A Smyth, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W L Walsh, B
Mr D C H Hunter, B
Mr D C Gordon, B
Mr L Charles, Bo
Major M Porter
Capt E W B Meade
Capt G Pollock

BRITISH NAVAL ARCHITECTS IN PARIS.

—Lord Brassey presided at the thirty-sixth conference of the Institute of Naval Architects opened in Paris on June 11, and paid a high compliment to French engineers in the matter of naval construction. At the dinner in the evening Lord Dufferin proposed the health of the President of the Republic, who, he said, had won golden opinions among his countrymen, and, urging the advantages of a close friendship between the French and English peoples, he went on to [illegible] the naval architects present that they should design a ship so that none of its passengers should suffer the "mal de mer." Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, gave "The Health of the Queen," which was received with enthusiasm. On June 12 a visit was paid to M. Raoul Pictet's laboratory; in the evening there was a reception at the Ministry of Marine. Yesterday [illegible] read a paper on [illegible] of warships.

THE CALCUTTA WHISKY CASE.

At the Sealdah Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. S. D. Roy, Deputy Magistrate, the further hearing of the charges against Mr. John Craft with regard to illicit manufacture of spirituous liquors and other offences against the Excise Act were proceeded with. Mr. Manuel, who represented the accused, submitted that he was entitled to cross-examine Surgeon-Captain Evans, Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, on the following report submitted by him in this case.

Mr. Manuel asked the Magistrate to exercise the full discretion vested in him under Section 154 of the Evidence Act and allow him to cross-examine Dr. Evans, otherwise he submitted his client would be further prejudiced.

The Magistrate referred to the section, and said he did not think he could allow Dr. Evans' cross-examination under this section. There was nothing to show that he was naturally adverse or manifestly hostile to the accused, whom he did not even know. He had merely drawn up the report from the point of view of a scientist. The application was accordingly refused.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

The following is the Chemical Examiner's report.

From the Chemical Examiner to Government, Bengal, to the Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah, Calcutta, the 12th June, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you the following report on the articles received with your letter No. 321, dated 8th May, 1895. The letter was received duly sealed and packed from Inspector W. Hefferman on May 9th, 1895.

1. Article No. 1, a bottle said to contain "extract of grapes." This bottle was found to contain a thick brown liquid of acid reaction, and having an acetous vinous smell. The quantity of alcohol in the extract of grape was estimated and found to amount to 5·72 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, or 9·99 per cent. of proof spirit. Examined microscopically the liquid was found to contain a large quantity of finely-divided vegetable matter. The acidity of the liquid was found to be due to acetic and tartaric acids. It contained also a large quantity of grape sugar. The contents of the bottles are such as might be found in a weak alcoholic or fermented extract of grapes.

2. Article No. 2. "Plantain Spirit." The bottle contains a light-coloured spirituous liquid in which a lump of vegetable matter is immersed. The liquid is acid in reaction, and contains both grape, sugar, and alcohol. The quantity of alcohol was estimated and found to amount to 16·02 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, or 28·08 per cent. of proof spirit. The liquid has a peculiar smell resembling that of plantains. (I was informed that the smell was that peculiar to the variety of plaintain known as champa kala). The nature of the vegetable matter immersed in the spirit could not be recognised.

3. Article No. 3. "Tincture of Tobacco." The bottle contains a greenish brown spirituous liquid feebly acid in reaction and smelling of alcohol. Its specific gravity is ·8265.

On evaporation a brownish residue was obtained smelling strongly of nicotine. From this residue nicotine was extracted by means of ether, being obtained as an alkaline oily fluid with the physical and chemical properties of nicotine.

Nicotine was was also extracted from the tincture of tobacco after addition of an alkali by means of ether without previous evaporation of the alcohol. The quantity of alcohol contained in the tincture amounted to 94·96 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, or 166·[illegible] per cent. of proof spirit. The tincture of tobacco was such fluid as might be obtained by the action of alcohol on tobacco leaves.

4. Article No. 4. Molasses Wash.—A bottle containing a thick brown fluid, strongly acid in reaction and having a peculiar sour smell resembling that of molasses which is undergoing fermentation. The fluid was found to contain grape sugar. A portion of the fluid was distilled, and the distillate found to contain a very small quantity of alcohol. If the original contents were, as stated, "molasses wash," they would appear to have under-gone fermentation with the production of grape sugar, alcohol, and acid.

5. Article No. 5. Malt Ether.—The contents of the bottle have an orange colour, and acid reaction, and a smell resembling that of amyl alcohol. On the application of a test to detect the presence of amyl alcohol, the malt ether was found to contain this substance.

The malt ether was found to have a specific gravity ·8547 and to contain 42·16 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, equivalent to 74·43 per cent. of proof spirit. Pure amyl alcohol has a specific gravity of ·8148 and boils at 137° Centigrade. Pure ethyl alcohol has a specific gravity of ·7381 and boils at 78·4° Centigrade. The malt ether was separated into two portions by means of distillation at the temperature of boiling water, viz., 100° Centigrade. The distillate was found to be neutral in reaction and to contain ethyl alcohol (ordinary spirit) and some other substance possessing an apple-like ethereal smell. This smell was apparently due to the presence of a small quantity of valeric aldehyde, and on heating a portion of the distillate with a small quantity of sulphocyanide of ammonium the red colour which valeric aldehyde gives when treated in a similar manner was produced. The distillate was also found to contain a very faint trace of amyl alcohol. The residue left in the retort after the distillation of the distillate was a somewhat oily looking fluid having a strongly acid reaction. When treated with water a distinct oily layer separated out and lay on the surface of the water. This oily layer gave the reaction of amyl alcohol, but was somewhat darker in colour than ordinary amyl alcohol. The water added to the residue was found to have taken up sulphuric acid from the residue. The malt ether was accordingly found to contain ethyl alcohol (i.e., ordinary spirit) amyl alcohol, sulphuric acid and probably valeric aldehyde. This latter body results when amyl alcohol is heated with an oxidising agent such as sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash.

6. Article No. 6. "Tincture of Liquorice Root." The bottle was found to contain a dark orange coloured spirituous liquid having an acid reaction, with a considerable quantity of sediment at the bottom of the bottle. The quantity of alcohol present in the tincture of liquorice root amounted to 82·40 per cent. in terms of absolute alcohol by volume on 144·32 per cent. of proof spirit. The tincture was also found to contain a substance having the properties and chemical characters of glycyrrhyin, which is the active principle of liquorice, and in addition glucose and resinous matter. The tincture of liquorice root is accordingly such a fluid as would be obtained by the action of spirit on liquorice root.

7. Article No. 7. "Œnanthic Ether." The bottle contains a dark orange coloured fluid having an acid reaction and the smell of the essential oil of bitter almonds.

The quantity of ethyl alcohol, (ordinary spirit) contained in the œnanthic ether was estimated and found to amount to 57·36 per cent. in terms of absolute alcohol by volume, or 100·56 per cent. of proof spirit.

With a view to ascertain further the nature of the substance, a portion of the contents of the bottle was subjected to distillation. The distillate was found to contain alcohol, and another substance which was precipitated on the addition of water. On evaporating the distillate at a low temperature to dryness, this substance was obtained in the form of oily drops having the characteristic smell of essential oil of bitter almonds. This oily substance was found to be Benzaldehyde, which with grape sugar, hydrocyanic acid, unchanged amygdalin and other substances constitutes the crude essential oil of bitter almonds.

The residue left in the retort after the separation of the distillate was found to contain glucose. The contents of the bottle labelled œnanthic ether are apparently an alcoholic solution of crude essential oil of bitter almonds, in which form this substance is very often sold.

8. Article No. 8. "Tincture of Capsicum." An orange coloured spirituous fluid faintly acid in reaction, and found to contain 95·38 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume (proof spirit=168·04).

After driving off the alcohol by means of heat, the residue was rendered alkaline and extracted with ether, when an active principle was obtained having the physical and physiological properties of capsicum, the active principle of capsicum fruit or chillies. The contents of the bottle are in my opinion such a fluid as would be obtained by the action of spirit on capsicum fruit.

9. Article No. 9. "Kepler's Malt Extract." This substance is acid in reaction, and has the physical appearance of malt extract. When tested by means of Fehling's test it responds in the same manner as grape sugar or glucose.

10. Article No. 10. "Chillies after extraction of tincture." The contents of this bottle agreed with the label.

11. Article No. 11. "Extract of Apricot." This was found to be a brown, thick acid fluid containing a large quantity of finely divided vegetable matter. Its smell resembled the smell of dried apricots. It was found to contain a quantity of spirit equivalent to 15·66 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume or 27·46 per cent of proof spirit, and also grape sugar.

12. Article No. 12. "Tobacco after extraction of tincture." The contents of this bottle agreed with the description on the label.

13. Article No. 13 "Caramel." This bottle was found to contain some caramel.

14. Article No. 14. "Sweet almond oil." The oil has a specific gravity of ·9227, whereas the density of pure sweet almond oil should range from ·914 to ·920. The sample, however, has the general properties of sweet almond oil.

15. Article No. 15. Liquid made from œnanthic ether, extract of grapes, caramel and water.

The bottle was found to contain a brown, thick and spirituous fluid, smelling strongly of the essential oil of bitter almonds. It contained a considerable quantity of finely-divided vegetable matter.

The quantity of alcohol contained in the fluid was estimated and found to amount to 3·72 per cent. in terms of absolute alcohol by volume, or 6·48 per cent. of proof spirit.

The fluid contained a very considerable quantity of glucose, and a small quantity of Benzaldehyde was also extracted from the mixture.

It was accordingly such a fluid as might result from the admixture of the ingredients named, viz., the so-called œnanthic ether, extract of grape, caramel, and water.

16. Article No. 16. labelled as follows:—

"Liquid made from extract of malt (Kepler) malt, ether caramel and water."

This was a dark-brown, thick, somewhat syrupy, strongly acid, spirituous liquid having the characteristic smell of amyl alcohol. It has found to contain a quantity of ethyl alcohol (ordinary spirit) amounting to 9·90 per cent. of absolute alcohol by volume, or 17·40 per cent. of proof spirit.

It was also found to contain amyl alcohol and a very considerable quantity of glucose (grape sugar).

17. Articles No. 17 labelled "sulphuric Acid." This bottle was found to contain sulpuric acid. Its specific gravity was 1·74 which indicates about 80 per cent. of pure acid.

18. Articles Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. The results of analysis of articles 18 to 27, inclusive are given in the annexed tabular forms.

Capsicin.—The presence of capsicum was determined in sample Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. It was extracted from the solid matter left after evaporation of the alcohol by means of ether after neutralisation. The quantity of capsicin present in each case was not estimated, but its presence as tested by the taste was more marked in sample No. 23 and 26.

Nicotine.—In the preparation of the extract by driving off the alcohol a portion of the nicotine is lost. To avoid this a portion of the contents of each bottle was taken diluted with water, then rendered alkaline and agitated with ether during some hours. The ether was then evaporated spontaneously. In the case of samples No. 23 and 26, a very perceptible quantity of nicotine was thereby obtained. It was in the form of oily drops having the alkaline reaction of nicotine. Its quantity was not estimated. In the case of sample No. 19 a minute quantity only of nicotine was obtained.

Sulphuric acid and lime were detected in the ash of all the samples.

Grape Sugar.—Genuine whisky contains no grape sugar.

All the samples of whisky contained a certain quantity of grape sugar, the amount of which was estimated and is shown in the table. Genuine brandy may contain a certain quantity of grape sugar, the maximum quantity being 2 per cent. In the two samples of brandy where the quantity of grape sugar was estimated, the amount found was twice that of the maximum limit which may be present in the genuine article.

Acidity.—The acidity and its quantity does not call for much remark. In the two brandies in which the quantity of acidity was estimated, it was found to be above the maximum limit.

As in the samples, so also in genuine brandy the acidity is usually both fixed and volatile.

In genuine whisky the acidity should be entirely volatile, and it will be observed that the acidity of the samples of whisky sent for analysis is volatile.

Ash.—The quantity of the ash does not call for any remark. The presence of sulphate of lime in the ash has already been mentioned.

Article No. 28 labelled as follows:—"A packet containing oxide of manganese, animal charcoal, and dried tobacco leaves." The contents of this packet were found to agree with the label.

29 (a). With reference to the special questions contained in your letter No. 321, dated 8th May, 1895, I have the honour to state in answer to question No. 1, that the extent to which the ingredients named have been detected in the samples of brandy and whisky is fully set forth in the analytical report of these articles. No trace of the contents of article No. 7, labelled œnanthic ether could be detected in the samples of brandy and whisky.

(b) The nature of the contents of the bottles marked extracts, essences and tinctures has been already dealt with.

(c) The samples labelled brandy and whisky are sophisticated and not genuine.

They are also in my opinion deleterious and unfit to be used as stimulants, or articles of drink.

(d) The spirit in the big cask No. 27, contains less alcohol (with one exception) than any of the samples of brandy and whisky. Accordingly if the bottles were filled from this cask, it would appear as if some further process had taken place by which the contents of the bottles were brought up to their present alcoholic strength, or that the spirit contained in the cask was not that used in their preparation. A greater similarity exists between the liquid in the cask and the samples of whisky than between it and the samples of brandy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Sd.) J. F. Evans, M. B., Surgeon-Captain, Chemical Examiner to Government, Bengal.

The grounds on which the Court refused Mr. Manuel's application to cross-examine Dr. Evans were, first, that Dr. Evans is not a witness called by the Court, and, second, that Section 154 of the Evidence Act does not apply.

John Fenton Evans, the Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, examined by Mr. Manuel who was being instructed by Dr. Chew, said:—I am M. B. C. M., of the Edinburgh University. I conducted the analysis of the matters sent to me in this case personally in every instance. I think that I got honours in chemistry so far back as 1877. I hold no special chemical degree. I worked specially at chemistry in a laboratory in London, and then I worked specially at chemistry for three years in India. During this period I devoted my whole time and attention to chemistry, that is, I was Chemical Examiner for one year at Lahore, and for nearly two years here in Calcutta. I have many times before this during this period chemically examined wines and spirits for excise purposes, and for the detection of adulteration. I am not able to say whether spirits sent to me are imported or not. I know the name of the sender and the channel through which samples are sent to me. Most of them bore labels which indicated that they were made elsewhere than in India. In case of samples of brandy sent to me I have generally found that they have been coloured spirits.

In the case of brandies stated to have been imported into British India, have you always found them coloured or colourless? I have always, as far as I can remember, found them coloured.

What has been your experience in the result of your investigation in regard to chemical experiments with such imported brandies? Have you found them to be sophisticated, that is, white spirits coloured, variously flavoured and blended, or fermented grape juice distilled?—If a spirit was once coloured it is almost impossible to say in the majority of instances whether it had originally been a colourless spirit. Certain spirits colour by age and the circumstances under which they have been kept.

(*To be continued.*)

NATIVE FOOTBALL.

At the Alipur Police Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Abdul Kadir, a case came on for hearing, in which Nogendronath Mukerji, a student of Sibpur College and a member of that college football team, charged Hurri Churn Mukerji and Noto Kishore Das of the National Sporting Club of Kalighat, with waylaying him and assaulting him severely with clubs at Bhowanipur, on the night of the 6th ultimo. Babus Bankim Chunder Sen, N. L. Murkerji, and J. C. Ghose appeared for the complainant, and Babu Hemendronath Mitter was for the accused. The statement of the complainant in obtaining summonses was to the following effect: That though a Hindu student of the Sibpur Engineering College he had joined the Christian Football Team of the College, between whom and the National Sporting Club, of which the accused was a member, a match was played off on the College grounds, at Sibpur, on the 5th ultimo, and resulted in favour of the College students. One of the consequences of the latter's success in the game was that certain members of the vanquished team entertained feelings of revenge and spite in regard to the victors in general, and to certain members of their team in particular. The complainant was a resident of Bhowanipur, and some of the National players singled him out for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance. On the day after the game the complainant had occasion to attend a wedding festival at Bhowanipur, and as he was returning home at about 10 p.m. the accused and others fell upon him and severely assaulted him with lathis. He was injured so severely that he had to be removed to the Alipur Hospital for treatment. At the request of the parties the matter was adjourned for an hour, at the end of which time a compromise was come to, an ample apology being tendered and accepted, and the defendants also paying the complainant Rs. 125 towards the costs of the proceeding.—*Englishman.*

INDIA IN PARLIAM[illegible]

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHU[illegible]

In the House of Commons on [illegible] June 10, Mr. Keay asked the Secretary [illegible] for India whether the Government of India [illegible] power to set aside the rulers of Native States in [illegible] with Her Majesty, without having first ob[illegible] consent of the Home Government, as appea[illegible] been done in the case of the Maharaj[illegible] Bhurtpore; and whether he would lay upon the ta[illegible]pers relating to the setting aside of this prince.—Mr. H. Fowler: In their dealings with the rulers of [illegible]tive States, as in other matters, the Government [illegible] India use their discretion whether or not to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State in Council before taking action. It is not for the public interest that the papers relating to the Bhurtpore succession should be laid on the table.

ARMY MEDICAL STAFF, INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 11, in answer to Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. Fowler said: The establishment of the Army Medical Staff in India is considered sufficient for the requirements of the Army in peace or war; and there is no reason to suppose that it is "terribly undermanned," as assumed by my hon. friend.

INDIAN TROOPS AND THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

In answer to Major Rasch, Mr. H. Fowler said Martini-Henry rifles have been issued to the infantry, which forms the great majority of the Kashmir Imperial service force. I am not able to say at what date they will be issued to the cavalry, whose numbers are relatively very small.

FLOGGING IN THE NATIVE ARMY IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Fowler said: No decision has yet been arrived at on the subject of flogging in the native army in India. Until the correspondence is completed it cannot be laid on the table.

THE COST OF THE SHAHZADA'S TOUR.

In answer to Mr. Webb, Mr. H. Fowler said the cost of the entertainment of the Shahzada will be defrayed by the Indian Government.—Mr. Hanbury: Will the Indian Government bear the entire cost—every penny of it? (Laughter.)—Mr. H. Fowler: Yes; but we shall be glad to receive any contribution from the hon. member. (Laughter.)

ADDITIONS TO BRITISH-INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. H. Fowler said: In 886 the province of Upper Burma was added to Her Majesty's Indian possessions; its area is about, 83,000 square miles. In 1887 the frontier districts of Pishin and Sibi, with their dependencies, which have been under our administration under the Treaty of Gandamak since 1879, were incorporated with British India. Besides these a considerable number of acquisitions of territory, including numerous exchanges with native princes, have taken place in various ways since 1858, the area in most cases being comparatively small. The information necessary for giving a complete answer to the hon. member's question does not exist in this country.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY (LTD.)

The half-yearly general meeting was held, on June 12, at Gresham House,—Lt.-Gen. C. H. Dickens (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said they proposed a dividend of 9s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, making £2 4s. for the half-year, the distribution for the whole year being £4 7s. 6d. per cent. For the current half-year the traffic exhibited indications that the same dividend might be expected. He then alluded to various proposed extensions to the railway, and remarked that they might be devided into three sections; in regard to which he expressed a hope that at their next meeting he would have some more favourable statement to make to them. Mr. J. N. Bullen seconded the motion, which was adopted.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting was held, on June 11, at Gresham House.—Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P. (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the past six months they had expended only £12,630 on capital account, principally on improvement of stations. They had laid down new sleepers, and there was a charge of Rs. 55,000 incurred in a scheme for the re-adjustment of the debenture debt. There had been a falling off in the passenger traffic and coal traffic. Negotiations were advanced for bringing the Company's system into Calcutta, and the Secretary of State for India had entrusted them with the making of the connecting lines. This scheme would involve the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and it was proposed to raise a large proportion of the money in India.—The report was agreed to.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The report for the half-year ended Dec. 31, 1894, states that, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, the receipts of the main lines were £582,376, against £[illegible]5,660, and the expenses £250,609, against £232,036. The sum of Rs. 10,41,841 has been withdrawn from India, realising £56,285. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend in July next of 12s. 6d. per £100 on the consolidated stock. This payment will make, with the guaranteed interest, a total distribution to the proprietors in July next of £3 2s. 6d. per cent., as compared with £3 in July last, and with £2 15s. per cent. in July, 1893; whilst the total return in respect of 1894 will amount to £7 12s. 6d., as against a similar sum in addition to a special bonus for 1893, and £7 for 1892. After the above payment has been made, the balance of surplus profits remaining undivided will represent a value of about £93,000 in Indian Government securities and cash, available for maintenance of dividends during the progress of the exceptional renewals of girders, referred to in previous reports.

IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

Interim dividend for the half-year ended March 20 of 3s. per share, tax free, payable on June 27.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Recomended dividend: 5s. per cent. on the Deferred Annuity, Capital and Deferred Annuity Capital "D," in addition to guaranteed interest of 2 per cent. for the half-year, making a total return of guaranteed interest and dividend for the year. 1894 of £5 6s.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Gross earnings for the second half of 1894, £1,209,881; working expenditure, £861,201; the former showing a decrease of £182,767, compared with 1893, and the latter an increase of £744.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Gross earnings for the past half-year Rs. 25,91,132, against Rs. 22,03,158 in 1893; expenditure Rs. 15,33,519 against Rs. 15,32,481.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR SNAKE POISONS.

Prof. T. R. Fraser read a paper the other day at the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the rendering animals immune against the venom of the cobra and other serpents, and on the antidotal properties of the blood serum of the immunised animals:—After an historical account of the beliefs hitherto held on the subject, Prof. Fraser adverted to the fact, which had been proved by direct experiment to be correct, that poisonous serpents were protected from the effects of their own poison by some result of the absorption of the venom. Since 1889 he had received from different parts of the globe supplies of snake-poison, especially that of the Indian cobra, and with this had performed many experiments on animals, in the hope of producing immunity. The results he obtained passed his most sanguine expectations. Experimenting on rabbits among other animals, he first satisfied himself as to the amount of the poison which constituted the minimum lethal dose. He then proceeded to inject quantities below this amount, and found that he could gradually increase them to fifty times the dose originally fatal. But not only that, for a buck rabbit, which he exhibited, and which was then in about the 150th day of treatment, had gained enormously in weight, from 2,000 grammes to 3,000 grammes, and had increased greatly in strength, and especially in virile power. Again, he found that the mixture of 1/240 cc. of serum obtained from a rabbit immunised to thirty times the minimum lethal dose with cobra venom averted a fatal result on injection, while the injection of a similar serum half an hour after the injection of a venom which otherwise proved fatal in one hour, promptly stopped the symptoms which had already commenced and saved the life of the animal. He called this protective serum by the name of Antivenine. He also mentioned as an interesting fact that the rabbit above referred to had received during the months of treatment enough cobra poison to kill two horses, or about 280 rabbits if unprotected. Not only are Prof. Fraser's results of the greatest value for the treatment of snake-bite in India and other tropical countries, but, as he himself remarked, they possess a deeper significance, in accentuating, as they do, the wonderful progress made in serum-therapy during the last few years, and are an earnest of still more wonderful discoveries yet to be made in the same direction.

It appears also that immunising an animal with the venom of one kind of serpent protects it from the poison of other species. A further test which we might suggest to Prof. Fraser is to allow his immunised rabbit to be bitten by a cobra or other poisonous snake, to check the results obtained, and to show whether dried venom is as active as the fresh poison.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

NASRULLAH KHAN IN THE PROVINCES.

On Friday, June 7, on the invitation of the chairman and directors of the P. and O. Company, Nasrullah Khan visited the fine new steamer Caledonia, lying in the Albert Docks. The Shahzada was accompanied by the Secretary for India, the Lord and Lady Mayoress, and several other distinguished guests. He proceeded to the docks by way of the river, travelling from Westminster on the steamer Cardinal Wolsey. The weather was all that could be wished for, and a rare opportunity was afforded to the Afghan Prince to view the shipping. The bridges were crowded with spectators. The vessels in the Pool were all brightly decorated. The Shahzada, evidently unaccustomed to such a sight, watched the operation of raising the bascules of the Tower Bridge with the closest interest, and expressed to Col. Talbot a wish that it had been found possible for him to land and inspect the machinery. His Highness, on learning that the Lord Mayor was on board, sent for him and thanked him for the entertainment at the Guildhall on the previous day. He intimated that he had informed the Ameer by telegraph of the wonderful reception which had everywhere been given to him. Luncheon was served in the state-room of the Caledonia about 2 p.m., the crews of the eleven P. and O. vessels in the docks saluting the Shahzada as he landed. Sir T. Sutherland took the chair at the luncheon, to which, in addition to the Shahzada, there sat down:—

Sir G. Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Gen. Sir J. C. McNeill, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Talbot, C.I.E., Col. the Hon. H. Byng, Surg.-Major Leahy, Lieut. F. C. Beville, I.S.C., Lieut. S. H. Pollen, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Martin and Miss Martin, Miss Hamilton, M.D., Miss Roma Hamilton, Col. Muhammad Hasan Khan, Muhammad Akram Khan, Mirza Abdur Rauf Khan (Kotwal of Cabul), Hakim Bashi Mirta Abdul Fattah Mir Ismail Khan, Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Mulla Muhammad Sarwar, Mirza Izzat-ullah, Mulla Addur Razzak, Mr. and Mrs. John Aird, Mr. Wm. Adamson (Director) and Mrs. Adamson, Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Mr. F. D. Barnes (Managing Director) and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. and Miss Hallam Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Moberley Bell, the Earl of Belmore, G.C.N.G., and Countess of Belmore, Mr. A. M. Bethune, Mr. M.M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Michael Biddulph, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph, Mr. and Mrs. Travers F. Birdwood, Col. Lord, and Lady Blythswood, Mr. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., and Mrs. Boughton, Mr. E. Boulnois, M.P., and Mrs. Boulnois, Sir Courtenay Boyle, K.C.B., and Lady Muriel Boyle, Col. Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.B., Lord Brassey, K.C.B., and Lady Brassey, Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B., &c., and Lady Audrey Buller, Mrs. Mackworth Bullock, Miss Barnaby, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Burnand, Col. Burnett, C.B., and Mrs. Burnett, Gen. Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Director), and Lady Agnes Burne, Miss Carey, Miss Caird, Sir Henry George Calcraft, K.C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Ewen Cameron, Mr. Colin G. Campbell and Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell, Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., and Lady Hastings Carrington, Mr. R. K. Causton, M.P., and Mrs. Causton, Mr. E. R. Cave-Brown, C.S.I., and Mrs. Cave-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Chesney, Mr. and Mrs. Coles Child, Captain and Mrs. Chitty, Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and Lady Clarke, the Hon. Thomas Cochrane, M.P., and Lady Gertrude Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Colvin, Sir Auckland and Lady Colvin, Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E., and Lady Connemara, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Cook, Mr. H. Craik, C.B., LL.D. and Mrs. Craik, Sir Chas. Crosthwaite, Mr. and Miss F. C. Danvers, Lord and Miss M. Davey, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. De la Rue, Mr. Samuel Digby, General and Mrs. Edwardes, Sir Henry Edwards, Sir Myles and Lady Fenton, the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., &c., and Lady Fergusson, Right Hon. Henry Fowler, M.P., Mrs., Miss, and Mr. H. E. Fowler, Mr. S. S. Gladstone (Director), Mrs. and Miss Gladstone, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B. and the Hon. Lady Godley, General and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gwyther, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P., Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., Mr. R. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henderson, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. W. Robert Herbert, G.C.B. (Director), Surg.-Col. and Mrs. W. Roe-Hooper, Mr. and Lady Mary Hope, Sir Henry Howorth, M.P. and Lady Howorth, Mr. W. E. Hubbard, Sir Robert and Lady Hunter, Sir William, Lady and Mr. Hunter, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N., and Lady Jephson, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G, and Countess of Jersey, Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G. and Lady Knutsford, Earl and Countess of Leven and Melville Earl and Countess of Lichfield, Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Low, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lucy, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. [illegible] Macnaught, Mr. Cuthbert Martin, Mr. [illegible] Martin, [illegible] Gen. J. [illegible] Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Chas. McNaught, Sir John Mounckton, [illegible] and Miss Monk, Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E., and Mrs. Neel, Gen. Sir Oliver Newmarch, K.C.S.I., and Lady Newmarch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Sir James Peile, K.C.S.I., and Lady Peile, Captain and Mrs. F. J. Pitt, Mr. H. W. Pimrose, C.B, and Mr. C. Val Prinsep, R.A., and Mrs. Prinsep, Mr. W. G. Rathbone (Director), Mr., and Miss Rathbone, Sir Richard Rennie, Mr. A. G. Renshaw, Sir J. Robinson, Sir Wm. H. Russell, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. C. Scott, Lord and Lady Shand, Miss and Miss J. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Soames, Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., &c., Lieut.-Gen. Strachey, R.E., and Mrs. Strachey, Sir Thos. Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P., (Chairman), and Lady Sutherland, Col. and Mrs. Gerald Talbot, the Misses Talbot, the Astronomer Royal (Mr. Christie) and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs T. Threlfall, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. B. Trevor, Sir Charles Turner, K.C.I.E., Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., &c., Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Walpole, Mr. F. Peterson Ward, Col. Waterfield, General Sir E. Williams, K.C.I.E., &c., and Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Williams, Mr. H. W. Williams.

The menu was in English and Persian. At the conclusion of the repast the Chairman called upon the guests to rise and drink to "the Health of Her Majesty the Empress of India." The Chairman afterwards observed that there was only one more toast he had to ask them to drink, and that was one which they desired to honour his Highness who was in present amongst them, and to drink "The Health of the Ameer of Afghanistan." (Applause.) He should couple with the toast the Shahzada, who had honoured them on that occasion with his presence. (Cheers.) There, as everywhere else in England, he would be received with honour and delight; and he hoped his Highness would carry back with him the tidings of his reception when he returned to his own country glad. (Loud applause.) A pause ensued, during which Col. Talbot interpreted to the Shahzada what the chairman had said, and then his Highness spoke with great deliberation and earnestness in reply.

Col. Talbot said he was requested by his Highness to thank the chairman and the guests for drinking the health of the Ameer, his father, and coupling his name with the toast. He desired also to thank the chairman and the directors of the company for the interesting spectacle they had shown him, and for their hospitality on that occasion. (Cheers.) He was assured in his heart that the welcome given him came from the heart of the nation, and on that account he was extremely gratified for the respect which had been accorded to him. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. H. H. Fowler said he was sure that the guests would not like to separate without having an opportunity afforded them for tendering their thanks to the Chairman, and to the great company which he represented, for the splendid hospitality which they had received, and proceeded to toast Sir T. Sutherland's health. The Peninsular and Oriental Company was emphatically a great link between India and England. That company had brought the two countries into weekly communication with each other, so that the centre of Government was in touch with that great Empire, and their bounds with each other had, therefore, been greatly strengthened. (Applause.) He could not be so unpatriotic as not to recognise the great assistance they had always received, and the Government of India had also received, from the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. (Loud applause.) He thanked the chairman and the directors of the company again for the hospitality which they had received that day; and for the services which the great company had always rendered in improving the communications between England and India. That was an occasion when they could very well recall their indebteness and acknowledge it, because they were proud of their Indian Empire—now more than ever, because of the brave deeds recently done by their soldiers in their march to Chitral, and they might be quite sure that the nation was determined to hold India in the future, come weal or come woe; and he did not think, as an Englishman, that they would be content until they had done their duty to India, to all its races and creeds in the Indian Administration—perhaps the greatest work the British Empire had ever achieved. (Applause.)

Sir T. Sutherland, in responding, spoke of the great pleasure which the company had enjoyed in the presence of such guests. Perhaps sometimes the company thought that in matter of tariffs they might have had better treatment; but they always felt pride and satisfaction in responding to the calls made upon them by the Government. Perhaps in the future they would not always be dealt with in an ungracious manner—(laughter)—because they had always done their duty in the past, and they would always do their duty in the future, and doubtless serve the British Empire in India on every occasion when their services were called upon. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. Angove, who had charge of the trip for the P. and O. Company, saw the party on the Cardinal Wolsey again. Greenwich was not reached till about 4.30 p.m., too late for the expected visit to the Park and the Observatory. The Shahzada, who drove direct to the railway station, had a few minutes talk with the Secretary for India a[illegible] and the two shook hands [illegible] most cordially. The one exception [illegible] otherwise reserved demeanour of the Shahzada is the kindly way in which he greets or says good-bye to anybody. This has been especially noticeable in his meetings with the India Secretary.

On Saturday 8th, in the afternoon, the Shahzada drove to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace to inspect the horses, &c., there, and afterwards paid a short visit to Mr. H. H. Fowler at the latter's private residence.

On Sunday 9th, Nasrullah Khan left Euston for Birmingham, where he was received on arrival by the Mayor. The "Times" reminds us that it was from Birmingham and through a Birmingham mercantile house that Mr. (now Sir) Salter Pyne originally found his way to India and ultimately to Cabul, and it was from or through Birmingham that the Ameer obtained the coinage presses and most of the arsenal plant and machinery which have played so important a part in the recent industrial development of the country. Mr. T. A. Martin, moreover, is a Birmingham man. The Shahzada was well assured of a cordial reception in the city, and his experience yesterday cannot have disappointed him. A suite of rooms was reserved for his Highness at the Grand Hotel. The streets were crowded with spectators, and at various points the procession was loudly cheered. At the hotel the Shahzada, disdaining the use of the lift which was offered, ascended to his apartments by the staircase.

On Monday 10th the Shahzada visited various places of interest in and around Birmingham. At the Small Arms Factory he displayed the liveliest interest, the manager and the engineer being constantly occupied in explaining and demonstrating the various processes of manufacture. Ignoring considerations of lunch, it is reported that his Highness went perseveringly through all the details of manufacturing. Every recent improvement in machinery and in the structure of the gun seemed to catch his eye, and Col. Talbot was frequently hard put to it to find equivalents in Persian to the English technical terms. The Shahzada was closely attended by Mohammed Akram Khan, who examined the machinery and the parts of guns with equal intentness, and frequently made notes on scraps of paper. Occasionally the Shahzada himself made notes. At the shell factory his Highness examined the samples of cordite, the shells, caps, and other articles with much minuteness. His Highness, before he left, ordered twenty magazine rifles and carbines—some of military and some of sporting pattern—as presents for his friends, and also asked that samples of rifles and carbines should be sent to Dorchester House for him. Through Col. Talbot he thanked the authorities of the factory, saying that he had been so pleased with his visit that before he left the country he should make a special visit to Birmingham in order to have a long day at the factory and see everything. "Then," his Royal Highness said, "I will sign your book that I have seen it all." As the Shahzada was returning from the Small Arms Factory at Small Heath, the horses drawing one of the carriages in his suite ran away, and three officers were thrown out into the road. They fortunately received only slight injuries, but some of the bystanders were badly hurt. An address was presented to Nasrullah Khan at the Council House, and the Mayor afterwards entertained him at luncheon. Later in the day he left Birmingham for Manchester, having visited Osler's glass works, and Kynoch's ammunition works at Witton. At Manchester the party was met by the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and other local dignitaries. The route to the Queen's Hotel, where apartments had been reserved for his Highness and suite, was thickly lined with people.

On Tuesday 11th the Shahzada was conducted to the cotton mill of Messrs. Shaw, Jardine, and Co. (Limited), in Butler-street, Manchester. The various stages of cotton spinning and manufacture were shown and described with as much minuteness as was possible in the hour and a half at his Highness' disposal. He preferred to forego a visit to the Royal Exchange rather than omit an inspection of two great factory engines. Nasrullah Khan afterwards proceeded to the town-hall, received the address of the Manchester Corporation, written in Persian, and took luncheon with the Lord Mayor, the Recorder some of the principal merchants, and the chairman of the Ship Canal Company and some of his colleagues. The Shahzada expressed through Col. Talbot, as interpreter, his gratification at his reception. The visitors were next conducted to the Pomona Docks of the Ship Canal. They journeyed by way of the canal towards Liverpool [illegible] as Irlam, on board the steamer Eagle [illegible] by railway. His Highness arrived [illegible] p.m., where he was m[illegible] George Baden-Powell [illegible] and other [illegible] admitted [illegible] Oriental [illegible] and the women [illegible] this large party [illegible] daughters of Mr. [illegible] a bouquet formed in [illegible] am, being presented [illegible] Falling on one knee, the [illegible] "Now it is for me to [illegible] —religion is before all [illegible] recitation of a Mohammedan [illegible] and the singing of an Arabic [illegible] and suite and the Lord Mayor [illegible] station to Newsham House, where he [illegible]

On Wednesday 12th, in the morning, [illegible] Mohammedans, headed by Sheik Abdullah [illegible] presented to Nasrullah Khan an illuminated [illegible] His Highness, later in the day, was ex[illegible] interested in the working of the overhead [illegible] railway, on which he travelled with his party [illegible] Toxteth. The visitors next drove through the Prince's and Sefton Parks, and then to St. George's hall, where the Lord Mayor delivered an address of welcome. The Prince, in reply, said the Ameer had sent him in order that he might show to the whole world the sincerity of the friendship which existed between the Government of Afghanistan and that of England. His Highness trusted that the friendship between the two Governments might increase day by day, and continue for ever. At Toxteth Town-hall luncheon was served grace being said by Mr. Quilliam in Arabic. Loyal and complimentary speeches were afterwards delivered. After the luncheon the Prince the Lord Mayor and others appeared on a balcony overlooking the Exchange flags. His Highness was cordially cheered by the people who packed the open space and crowded in the office windows of the Exchange buildings. The spectacle impressed the Shahzada, who commented on it to those with him, while Mahommad Hasan Khan ejaculated emphatically, "Good; very good." The [illegible] and party next drove to the landing-stage and embarked on board the Dock Board's steamer Galatea for a cruise on the river. The party visited the Cunard steamship Campania, and had tea on board. The remarks of his Highness and others show (says the "Times") that the visit to Liverpool has interested him even more than his visits so far, to other places.

On [illegible] 13th the Shahzada and his suite, escorted by mounted police and dragoons, the next morning drove to the generating station of the Electrical Overhead Railway and were shown over the buildings by the engineers. The Prince evinced considerable interest in the generating apparatus, and the party afterwards drove to Lime-street station and left by special train for Glasgow an hour later than the time arranged. His Highness before leaving left £2,300 as a donation to the funds of the Moslem mosque in Liverpool. The Shahzada arrived at Glasgow shortly after 5 p.m. The leading thoroughfares were lined with people. Flags waved from the principal buildings. At the station a detachment of the Gordon Highlanders presented arms, and Lord Provost Bell welcomed the Ameer's son. The Prince drove to the West End Park, where a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery.

INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

The following further letter on the above subject appeared in the *Times* of June 10:—

Sir,—It is neither my wish nor my duty to carry on a controversy in your columns on the subject of Indian military expenditure. My part is simply to put the facts before your readers, and to show that official statements are not made in Parliament without the authority of the figures to support them. Sir Auckland Colvin is right in saying that there has been a large reduction since 1887-8 in the extra charges for Upper Burma (Rx. 1,055,302); but the accounts for 1893-4 and the revised estimates for 1894-5—which are not mere estimates, but include actual accounts for ten months—are in their turn burdened with exceptional charges for other special operations. Correcting the figures in my former letter, according to Sir Auckland Colvin's contention, by the deduction in each case of the payments for special operations in Burma and elsewhere, the following are the results: 1887-8, Rx. 17,494,657; 1893-4, Rx. 18,901,286; 1894-5, Rx. 18,257,200. The increase is Rx. 1,406,629 in 1893-4 and Rx. 762,54[illegible] in 1894-5. As bearing, however, on the increase in 1893-4, it is to be noted that this is swollen by £96,73[illegible] for additional payments to the War Office on the augmented strength in India, £235,232 for advance stores, and Rx. 210,589 for diminished Army receipts. Excluding these, the increase in 1893-4 is Rx. 874,017. If Sir Auckland Colvin prefers to deal with the gross effective Army charges in India, and to deduct there from the cost of special expeditions, extra charges in Upper Burma, and exchange, the following is the comparison: 1887-8, Rx. 12,318,235; 1893-4, Rx. 12,97[illegible]; 1894-5, Rx. 12,839,600—showing an increase in 1893-4 of Rx. 661,035, and in 1894-5 of Rx. 523,[illegible]. Mr. Fowler, in his speech, referred to the [illegible] as well as the direct Army charges, admitted an increase, and said it was considerably under Rx. [illegible] I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Henry Waterfield. India Office, June 8.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—[illegible] Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requisites, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at [illegible] & Co., [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHALL CHITRAL BE RETAINED?

GEN. SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN is sparing no efforts to lay his views on Chitral before the British public. Two letters of immense interest, whether we agree with their conclusions or not, have appeared from his pen in the last few days. The first is from the "Saturday Review." Gen. Chamberlain writes:—

It may be acceptable to some of your readers to have their attention drawn to a communication on the subject of Chitral, written by a Frenchman, named Guillaume Capus, which appeared lately in the influential Paris journal "Le Temps."

This communication gives an interesting summary of the journey of M. Capus and another Frenchman, who travelled towards India through Russian Turkestan, and who, after crossing the Pamirs and the Baroghil Pass, found their further advance barred at the fort of Mastuj, by a son of the then ruling Chief of Chitral. After being detained at Mastuj for some time, and vainly endeavouring to be allowed to continue their journey to India via Gilgit, they went to Chitral in order that they might establish the fact that they were not Russian spies; and there they had to await the reply to a reference which had already been made to the Government of India as to their disposal. The Frenchmen passed six weeks in the fort of Chitral, under close surveillance, before authority was received from the Viceroy of India for their release, when they were allowed to proceed on their way through Gilgit to Kashmir. During the time of their detention at Chitral they had opportunities of an exceptional kind of learning the character of the Chief and his people, for, as they were not English-Franks, there was not the same motive for the natives to endeavour to deceive them by false words and appearances.

When the travellers reached Chitral they found the Government of India represented in that place by a subaltern native officer of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, named Jemadar Rub Nawaz Khan. This official, M. Capus writes, had become—as, indeed, was to be expected under the invidious circumstances of his position—the de facto meddling councillor in the affairs of the State, and must consequently have been a person unpopular with all classes of the inhabitants. Little wonder that such a condition of affairs soon seemed to call for the advent of a pure-bred British Agent, with the necessary addition of a British garrison for the fort. In due time there followed the events which have given renown to the defence—and still more so to the relief—of a position that ought never to have been occupied, and which have given rise to the present military operations beyond the Peshawur border. In fact, the progressive policy drifted the Government into a species of annexation, and this having been brought about, it now remains for the Government to decide what policy is to be pursued in the future, and how it may be best to avoid a further large increase of military expenditure that must add seriously to India's heavy financial burden.

The short but graphic account given by M. Capus of the defiles passed through after descending the Baroghil Pass serves again to draw attention to the difficulties which such a route must offer to any European army, even though assisted by the good will of the inhabitants. "The arduous nature of the ground," he says, "appears at first sight to render it insurmountable for troops on the march; the narrowness of the paths forces men to march in single file beneath threateningly overhanging rocks, and communications are exceedingly difficult to establish and to keep up. . . . If the Chitralis had the warlike quality of the Montenegrins, his hatred of an invader, and equally good arms, it would be more difficult for the English to conquer Chitral than for the Turks to conquer Montenegro." In another passage M. Capus describes the road from Mastuj to Chitral as "a mere bridle-path from village to village, which sometimes runs along the river-bank between cliffs of conglomerate, sometimes climbs the rugged slope and the debris that has fallen from the [illegible] walls of the defiles. These moving landsl[illegible] beneath the feet of the traveller or his m[illegible] the path begins slowly to descend tow[illegible] of the valley about 300 feet below [illegible] quickly struggle on to less [illegible] steep ground. What [illegible]rtaking it must be to [illegible]nous countries of C[illegible], that until the [illegible]cording to the [illegible] and British [illegible] be and [illegible] valleys [illegible]ed, a [illegible] our part, [illegible] [illegible]ain accessible by [illegible] and over the [illegible] Gilgit, and Hunza [illegible] hermetically seal them [illegible] province [illegible] [illegible]ities that a road to the [illegible] over the Baroghil or other [illegible] seems to me unintelligible. I [illegible] reasonable to suppose that [illegible]neral would select to risk the [illegible]on of his army with such a line of [illegible] back. At any rate such a hazardous [illegible] could not come upon India unawares. [illegible] there is something derogatory to our nation[illegible] the sensitiveness shown by many in autho[illegible] in India, and in England, at the bare report [illegible] a Russian Cossack has been seen on the con[illegible]ned beyond Northern India: and the more especially does this appear to be unseemly, when the sphere of influence of the two nations is now conterminous along a line of many hundreds of miles in length.

Sir Neville Chamberlain's letter to the "Times," on Monday last, forms a sort of continuation of the foregoing, at the same time that it is a rejoinder to the "Times" arguments in favour of the retention of Chitral.

In proof of the opinion now held at Army headquarters in India as to the physical obstacles of this highly-elevated region, and the difficulty that they must present to its being used as a base of operations for invasion, I have only to draw the attention of your readers to a paragraph in the same number of your journal as that which contained the leading article to which my letter is a reply. In that paragraph information is given as to the arrangements made for the journey of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to assist in the demarcation of the Pamir border, in conjunction with representatives to be sent by the Government of Russia [illegible] Kabul [illegible] Commission of five British officers is to advance [illegible] Chitral, and is to cross the Baroghil Pass [illegible] and it is stated that only ten native soldiers are to accompany the party, so that the transport and the difficulty of obtaining supplies may be reduced to a minimum.

It is true that small Russian outposts have been located in more advanced positions than was formerly the case, and that conflict has taken place between these detachments and the Ameer's outposts on the grounds that the Afghans had trespassed on Russian soil. It is these little conflicts which have given rise to nervous anxiety at Simla; and, considering the generally unfriendly tone displayed in the English Press as to the expansion of Russia in Central Asia, there is probably little desire on the part of Russian officers to lessen the existing irritation. The old saying that one man may steal a horse whilst another may not look over the hedge is not altogether inapplicable to the region where three Empires meet.

Next, as to the danger which is anticipated should our garrison be withdrawn from Chitral. It is conjectured that a "diversion" may then be made on that place by a Russian detachment, to be shortly followed by 3,000 or 4,000 more troops, who will thus be placed in the position of being able to command the three roads leading north, south, and east, by which they may at pleasure have access to either Kashmir, Jelalabad, or Peshwur. My reply to this suggestion is that the forecast is so extremely improbable, if not impracticable, as to call for no serious consideration. A sure and continuous supply of food is a first requisite for the advance of any body of troops. If that provision be not forthcoming the invading force could neither remain in Chitral nor could it advance; and in that case whence are they to obtain this first of necessities? In times of profound quiet the victualling from Kashmir of the out posts at Hunza and Gilgit is an instance of the arrangements involved in such a matter. It is a business of some weeks, and requires the employment of numerous mules and hundreds of porters. But for forced labour and the fear of severe punishment for default I question if the operation could be carried out except at enormous cost. With the best exertions on the part of the British officers to prevent the native officials from tyrannizing over those employed under them in the transport, the suffering involved to man and beast must be great. England is so far responsible for what thus takes place, as it was under the orders of the Government of India that these places were occupied by British officers and troops, with the sole purpose of preventing possible future Russian aggression from the direction of the Pamirs.

Three reasons are assigned in the "Times" against the possibility of withdrawal, viz.:—1. Our duty to the Empire. 2. Our duty to prevent the hostile tribesmen from cherishing the idea of unlimited success. 3. Our duty to our allies in the campaign.

I am unable to recognise the soundness of the reason assigned in No. 1. I hold to the very opposite opinion. As regards No. 2 I can see no call to remain in order that we may forcibly introduce a higher standard of morality. It could only be done at a considerable future risk and large additional outlay, and in addition to this would probably lead us into a new series of difficulties with the Ameer and people of Afghanistan, for in that neighbourhood the relations and politics of the adjacent tribes are so interwoven as to make it impossible to draw a distinct line of separation which would be equally acceptable to the views held at Simla and at Cabul. England is in no way responsible for the state of society which has existed in Chitral and amongst the neighbouring tribesmen for generations; whilst to introduce our penal code into those distant localities would certainly add one more difficulty to those already existing by driving the people to abhor the English name and every English interest. If retention of Chitral is to prevail on the strength [illegible] of claim No. 2 then the English people are bound to undertake the Quixotic enterprise of redressing every evil with which its Eastern policy brings it into contact. Let English gold extracted from English pockets do the work. It would be injustice to require the Hindus and Mahomedans of India a provide the means for an object in which they have no interest, and to which they are in fact opposed.

As regards No. 3, I admit that it carries with it a moral obligation, though it must be taken for granted that neither the Khan of Dir nor any of his followers took up arms on our behalf from any devotion to the British cause. They acted from self-interest and in order to retaliate upon Umra Khan, who had injured them, and they were ready to take advantage of any opportunity which might have presented itself for wreaking their vengeance. Unfortunately, and to our discredit, we have had on two occasions when withdrawing from Afghanistan to leave behind us some who had befriended our cause. We were drawn into these dilemmas by the forward policy, and, now again, the problem has to be faced.

The frontier policy advocated by Herbert Edwardes, John Lawrence, and others—and carried out by Lord Lawrence as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, and subsequently as Viceroy—was intelligible and consistent. It was based upon the principle of maintaining friendly relations with the Ameer of Cabul and the Afghan people, as also with all the independent tribesmen along the Indus border. It must be understood that it was at that time recognised that peace with these people could not be looked for except on the condition of their being allowed to retain their independence, for it was clear that on no other basis could a friendly feeling exist between these tribes and the Government of India.

How can it now be reconcilable to give annually to the Ameer £180,000 in order to secure his friendship and to enable him to increase the efficiency of his forces, and at the same time expend millions in harrying, fighting with, and making permanent enemies of the independent tribesmen? For continued internal and external peace, both Afghans and frontier men must be made to feel secure in their independence; and this can only by brought about, and be relied upon, by a rigid rejection by the Government of England of the policy which has been inaugurated within the last few years, and is being constantly developed by the Progressive party

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE Cambridge University authorities, on June 11, issued the following list of honours:—

Mathematical Tripos, Part I. Wranglers: 1, Bromwich (Joh); 2, Grace (Pet) and Whittaker (Trin); 4, Godfrey (Trin); 5, G. H. A. Wilson (Cl); 6, F. A. Howard (Pem); 7, A. E. Western (Trin); 8, (Carter (Joh); 9, Rumsey (Trin); 10, Smallpiece (Joh), and Young (Cl); 12, Maclaurin (Joh); 13, Champion (King's), Maclachlan (Joh), Routh (Pem); 16, J. D. Thomson (Trin); 17, Small (Joh); 18, Mills (Sid Sus), and Rhodes (Pet); 20, T. W. K. Clarke (Gon and Cai); 21, Cama (Joh); 22, Coupland (Jes); 23, McNeile (Joh); 24, H. M. Smith (Sid Sus); 25, Benson (Trin), Brock (Joh), Cassin (Gon and Cai); 28, Hollingworth (Pem), Marriott (Sid Sus), Schroder (Joh).—Senior Optimes: 31, Salmon (Qns'); 32, Bailey (Cath), Batchelor (Gon and Cai); Mathews (Pem); 35, R. A. Thomas (Trin H); 36, Garton (Cl); A. R. Hinks (Trin), Pryce (Pem) Slator (Jes) Ward (Jes); 41, Watts (King's; 42, Hay (Joh), Powell (Joh), Wright (Gon and Cai); 45, Claxton (Qns'); 46, H. G. Wooley (Gon and Cai); 47, Feetham (Trin H.), Wenham (Pem); 49, M. W. Brown (Chr); 50, J. H. Edwards (Qns'); 51, Crofton (Trin), Edwards (Cath), Franklin (Pem), Humphrys (Corp Ch); 55, Dickinson (Trin), E. F. Lee (Pem), Naish (Em); 58, Barrett (Magd), Gosney (Em), Jose (Chr), Sutton (Em), Wimberley (Trin H).—Ægrotant: Adams (Cl). Hopkinson (Trin).—Junior Optimes: 63, Bridge (Qns'); 64, Goulton (Joh); E. A. Price (Trin); 66, Lemmey (Cath), Watson (Joh); 68, Hinde (Jes); 69, Bashforth (Pem), Bone (Cath), Kewney (Pem), Rickman (Em); 73, Casey (Joh), Elphinstone (Trin); T. A. Stewart-Jones (Trin); 76, Dalton (Trin); 77, Brown (Qns'); 78, Austin (Magd); 79, Blair (Qns'), Newitt (Em), Vines (Joh); 82, Bullock (King's), 83, Dice (King's), J. R. McClean (Trin), Short (Chr); D. M. Thornton (Trin), A. Walker (Trin H); 88, Howard (King's), E. Thomas (Gon and Cai); Warlow (Gon and Cai); 91, Hadland (Joh), Henley (Chr), Patch (Corp Chr), Vinter (H Sel); 95, Galer (Corp Chr); 96, Baxter (Em); 97, B. E. Clark (Pem), J. B. Hall (Em); 99, Marriott (Corp Chr).

Women.—Wranglers:—N. A. L. Thring (New), between 22 and 23; Senior Optimes: F. Neele (Gir), equal to 31; M. E. Larwell (Gir), equal to bracket 36 to 40; E. Stansfeld (Gir), equal to bracket 42 to 44; A. L. Barrett (New), between 45 and 46; E. Lloyd (New), equal to bracket 47 and 48; A. T. Bradyate (Gir), equal to 49; L. M. Garnos (Gir), equal to bracket 51 to 54; E J Bullock [illegible] between 57 and 58. Junior [illegible] [illegible] Hilton [illegible] equal to 68; [illegible] (Gir), equal to bracket [illegible] (New), equal to 77; R. E. Ward (Gir), between 78 and 79; H. A. Dodd (Gir), between 81 and 82; M. E. Moore (Gir), equal to bracket 83 to 87; S. M. Nicholls (Gir), equal to bracket 88 to 90.

Thomas John I'Anson Bromwich, who is senior wrangler, is the son of Mr. John I'Anson Bromwich, and was born at Wolverhampton, Feb. 8, 1875. He received his early education at Wolverhampton Grammar School, and the High School, Durban, South Africa, under Messrs. T. Beech, M.A., and W. A. Nicholas, B.A., respectively. He entered at St. John's College in 1892, where he gained a foundation scholarship and exhibition, whilst at Durban he gained the Natal Government Scholarship. Mr. Bromwich is now a resident at Bridgnorth Shropshire.

THE POWERS, THE PORTE, AND ARMENIA.

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey, Djevad Pasha, was deprived of his post, on June 8, and Said Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, appointed his successor. The new Grand Vizier, who has held the office on three previous occasions, was installed at once. He is succeeded at the Foreign office by Turkhan Pasha, the President of the Turkish Reform Commission. Said Pasha's appointment has favourably impressed diplomatic circles in Constantinople, but it has caused a depression on the Bourse, the financial world imagining that his policy will be one of resistance to the Powers. A British Consul has been appointed for Bitlis, where, it is announced, a large number of Armenian refugees are in a condition of great distress and in need of charity. A European relief committee is suggested. The "Daily News" special correspondent in Armenia writes in terms of the strongest condemnation of the conduct of the Turkish members of the Commission at Moush. Their attitude (he says) was invariably and increasingly dishonest, and they resorted to bribery, coercion, and intimidation whenever it served their purposes. Their refusal on farcical grounds to hear important witnesses finally determined the European delegates to have nothing more to do with them, and the sittings were, therefore, brought to an end.

In consequence of the attack on the British French, and Russian Consuls at Jeddah, the Ambassadors of the three Powers have demanded the disarmament of the Bedouins and the payment of a pecuniary indemnity.

A Moscow correspondent states that a large increase of Russian troops and stores has been ordered on the Russo-Turkish frontier. A new Black Sea Steamship Company is about to be formed in opposition to the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company. The new enterprise is being promoted almost entirely by Russo-[illegible] capitalists, and will, it is said, commence operations with a fleet of sixty steamers.

THE LEE-METFORD ARMY RIFLE.

THE following letter appears in the "Standard":

SIR,—A good deal of doubt has been felt amongst military men as to the efficiency of the small bore bullet, now the regulation projectile, used with cordite powder, in the present arm for British troops—viz., the Lee-Metford rifle. [illegible] stated by those whose experience in the Soudan [illegible] authority for making the statement, that these "pencil" bullets would be ineffectual to break the rush of the Arabs on our line or square. As bearing on the subject, I would mention that I have this day had a letter from my son in the Swat Valley, who was engaged with his regiment in the fighting of April 3 at the Malakand Pass, and of April 4 at Khar. He says he has just seen in one of our field hospitals a Swati who had been wounded at Khar, and had no less than six of the Lee-Metford rifle bullets through him. One passed through his ankle, one through his knee, three through his body on one side, and the sixth, striking him in the back of his neck, had passed through the whole length of his tongue coming out at its tip, and carrying away the two upper front teeth. In spite of these six bullet wounds, the man was so little the worse that he "was getting on all right," and only came voluntarily for treatment "because his neck felt rather stiff." His knee was not so, in spite of having been perforated by a bullet, and he was able to walk about, though one ankle had also been so perforated. Let any qualified officer, combatant or medical, say what have been the result had this Swati been hit by bullets from a Martini or Snider. This immunity from disablement to an enemy means the greater danger and loss to our own men when withstanding a charge or rush.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M[illegible] June 10.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. [illegible]—Wholesale Depôt [illegible] Road, London.

TH[illegible]ACE TESTIMONIAL.

ON June [illegible] [illegible]on "Daily Telegraph" opened its columns [illegible] [illegible]ional Shilling Testimonial to Dr. W. G[illegible] Champion Cricketer of the World," the [illegible]ors heading the subscription list with a co[illegible]n of 2,000s. The fund which has been take[illegible] with vigour by the newspaper press in variou[illegible] of the country, amounted on the day the ma[illegible] to 15,314s. The subscribers include men and [illegible]en from all ranks of society, embracing the D[illegible] Cambridge—Earl of Rosebery, Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. The "[illegible]ily Telegraph," which has been devoting several columns of each day's issue to lists of and letters from contributions, made its opening appeal to its readers in a vigorous "leader" from which the following extracts are taken:—Wherever Her Majesty's subjects, of whatever race or colour, set up the stumps and play the great national game—in Australia, in India, in all the various Colonies—we call upon the lovers of cricket and British manhood to send in their votive shillings. The sum asked for is fixed at a shilling, because to give this fund character and significance, we wish to have the subscription of the artisan, the villager, the farm hand, the school-boy, of everybody, in point of fact, who would like to put his name upon the Grace Testimonial List. Of course, anybody can send as many shillings as he pleases; but whatever is forwarded will be acknowledged in that current and convenient coin, and in that only. The "Daily Telegraph" will do itself the honour to start the list with two thousand shillings. . . . Whatever the contributions sent to us—be they of one shilling or of ten, or twenty, or fifty, or hundred or a thousand shillings—all will be welcome, and all will be publicly and separately acknowledged nor will we grudge any space or any trouble to carry to a great success this effort to give becoming expression to a sentiment of respect and admiration which we again declare to be as honourable to the English character as it is healthy and of happy promise. . . . Without repeating Wellington's saying that 'Waterloo was won in the playing fields at Eton,' it is certain that the happy passion for open-air pastimes has contributed, and will continue to contribute, to the sustaining of the Empire. . . . Here is an English gentleman, who fulfils to us all, in a simple and satisfactory manner, the type of one who, taking delight in the innocent pleasure of his skill and strength, has shown how well the body will serve the soul if it be used aright; how senses and muscles may be kept to perfect service by those virtues which we include in the one great word of 'manliness.' Shillings, therefore, for the 'National Testimonial to W. J. Grace'—shillings from every pocket and every corner of the Empire; shillings from rich and poor, from old and young; from all who love and honour the characteristics of this renowned and hearty Englishman. It is due to the credit of the Empire to render the present movement a great and signal success." On June 10, our contemporary published the following letter from "the Doctor":—

Dear Sirs,—Words fail me to express as I should do my hearty thanks for the leader with which you have honoured me in your paper of to-day, referring to the part I, in common with so many others, have been permitted to take in popularising our great national game. I have still further to thank you for the list you have started in your paper, and headed with so princely a donation towards a National Testimonial, and I think I should be less than human if I did not wish it unbounded success, however unworthy I may be that it should be so—I have the honour to be yours very truly, W. G. Grace, 15, Victoria-street, Clifton, Bristol, June 8.

At a meeting of the committee of the M.C.C. on June 10, when Lord Harris presided, a letter was read from the Gloucestershire C.C.C., enclosing a memorial, signed by the Mayor of Bristol and others, suggesting that some distinctly national testimonial should be given to Dr. W. G. Grace, and that a movement in that direction should at once be started by communication with the authorities of the M.C.C., and through them with the management of all the country and cricket clubs in Great Britain, India, and the Colonies, and requesting the M.C.C., to give it consideration, it was resolved: "That in reference to the desire which has been generally expressed that a national testimonial should be presented to Dr. W. G. Grace, the M.C.C. approve of the scheme, and are willing to undertake the direction and management." A sub-committee was appointed to arrange details. The fact is recalled that W. G. Grace was presented with a clock worth forty guineas and £1,448 in cash (= 28,840 shillings), at Lord's, on July 22, 1879.—To-day (June 14) it is intimated that the Marylebone Cricket Club invite contributions to a national testimonial fund to Dr. W. G. Grace, and also the assistance of collectors. Subscription may be remitted to the Secretary, M.C.C. Lord's or be paid in direct to the Grace Testimonial Fund, at Sir S. Scott and Co's, 1 Cavendish-square."

BURMA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

MR. CHAN-TOON, barrister of the Middle Temple, read a paper on the "Future Prospects of Burma under British Rule" before the members of the Balloon Society, on June 11. Gen. R. D. Ardagh presided:—

Mr. Chan-Toon said that as the country was fertile, and the struggle for existence had not been keen, the Burmese had hitherto taken life very easily, not to say indolently, and since the province had been opened up both Indians and Chinese were flooding into the country, with the likely result that, in the course of a few years, the natives would be driven into the interior if they did not arouse themselves from their lethargy. The "Burmans" had failed to compete successfully with the foreigners, notably with the industrious Chinamen and the thrifty Indians. The difficulty would have to be overcome by combination. It would be better for them to concentrate their attention more on trade and commerce than to aspire only to Government employment. The future prospect of the country was a very brilliant one, especially when Burma is connected by railway with India, and when the trade of China will pass through it, and be at Rangoon, which port in a few years would be of equal importance with Bombay or Calcutta. The Burmese were perfectly satisfied with British rule.

Mr. Shway Ban moved, and Mr. Hajopian seconded, the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Government should be asked to consider the propriety of erecting Burma into a Presidency, and of establishing at Rangoon a High Court of Justice." This was adopted.

THE ROMANCE OF SOUTHERN ARABIA.

MR. J. THEODORE BENT read a paper on "Journeys in Southern Arabia," at the University of London, on June 6. He said probably no country in the habitable world was at present so little known as Arabia. Arab fanaticism, waterless wastes, piracy, and brigandage had all combined to exclude Europeans; and now that we know so much of the history of [illegible] Palestine, and other Oriental [illegible] records Arabia [illegible] that would afford new [illegible] in the study of primitive [illegible] his journeys to and from [illegible] that Dhofar, the ancient [illegible] was [illegible] miles by sea from [illegible] doubt that the ruined [illegible] the ancient capital of the [illegible] so difficulty in identifying the ancient capital of the frankincense country [illegible] Ptolemy. Other sites fell [illegible] and an important verification [illegible] and an old-world centre of [illegible] had been obtained. Aristotle called Arabia [illegible] smelling, and Pliny more especially gives a list of the trees and herbs of Arabia, and [illegible] highly likely that the frankincense merchants who visited Dhofar in pursuit of their trade [illegible] the valleys of Gara, and not unnaturally brought home glowing accounts of their fertility. So far as this year was concerned the further survey of the Hadramaut had to be abandoned. The neighbourhood should be replete with natural and historical interest, and Mr. Bent fondly hoped that the adequate support from the Aden Government he might be able to reach it another year.

"BRAS-DE-FER" writes in the *World* apropos of the success of the Prince of Wales in the Manchester Cup:—"At last I think we may congratulate the Prince of Wales on his having a real good horse, though I see here and there a tendency to depreciate the win of Florizel II. last Friday—why I cannot quite make out. The horse had earned a penalty at Gatwick, and carried it 'under pressure' (we all know what that means) for a considerable way. I glean from the accounts of the race that Florizel II. won by sheer gameness, and as a game horse is a good one—at least I take leave to think so—I do not see why some turf writers should depreciate his win. His detractors would at least give him credit, I suppose, for being a vastly improved horse, and I, for one among many, am delighted at the proof that the St. Simons can stay. Childwick and Florizel II.—we shan't forget their two performances in a hurry. And then the time at Manchester was so good. [illegible] and three-quarters in two minutes and fifty-[illegible] seconds is something approaching a record, I fancy. I much wish I had been there to add my poor cheers to the enthusiasm of the crowd. Above all, I wish that H.R.H. had been there himself. The Prince would have been a proud man that day, I think, for the enthusiasm had the [illegible] to it, stirred by the win of a good horse belonging to the [illegible] in the kingdom."

A TRIUMPH OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

IT was made known on June 13 that a Russo Chinese loan for £16,000,000 (or 400,000,000f.) had just been arranged for in Paris. It has been taken by banks and financial houses in Paris and St. Petersburg of a position which, in the ordinary course of things, must almost insure its success in the market. The following particulars are given by the "Times":—

The contract made by China is for a Four per Cent loan of 400,000,000f. redeemable in thirty-six years by a cumulative half-year's sinking fund. The loan is inconvertible for fifteen years, and it is stipulated that China is not to contract another loan before the end of the present year. The loan is secured on the Customs revenues of the treaty ports, a feature which was not expected in some quarters, and it is further secured by an absolute guarantee from the Imperial Russian Government. If the funds necessary for the payment of coupons should not be forthcoming on a specified day before the due date of any coupon the Russian Treasury would at once arrange for remitting to the various bankers charged with the service of the loan the sums required. The loan is taken "firm" in St. Petersburg by four Russian banks, headed by the Banque Internationale pour le Commerce, and in Paris by leading Parisian banks and finance houses, under the direction of a committee consisting of representatives of MM. Hottinguer et Cie., the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and the Credit Lyonnais. The public issue of the loan is expected to be made towards the end of this month in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Amsterdam, at a price not far from par. The creation of so heavy a fresh charge on the revenue of the treaty ports must add greatly to the difficulty of negotiating the remainder of the large sum which China will have to raise. From a political point of view the loan constitutes a dangerous precedent, since it gives Russia a financial hold over China which it will be very difficult to shake off; to say nothing of other considerations.

The "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent names 98½ as the probable price of issue, while on Paris 98 per cent. has been mentioned.

Though the German bourses seem to have overcome the uneasiness they had experienced early in the week about the loan affair, anxiety is still felt in political quarters in Berlin. The "Daily News" correspondent says:—

The fact cannot be got over that Russia has hoodwinked Germany just at a moment when she was receiving from her a great service. Consolation is sought here in the hope that the money which China will obtain from Russia will partly flow to Germany in the shape of orders for guns and railway material, but the ill-humour caused by Russia's smart move is nevertheless not concealed. Germany's policy in joining Russia against Japan was adopted in order to prevent the latter Power from exercising a preponderating influence upon China, and now China will be in a state of dependency on Russia, which is much worse for German interests. Whether the new Chinese loan guaranteed by Russia will be admitted on the German bourses or not is a trifling question compared to the political importance of the affair.

The Berlin "Post," of June 13, has a leading article justifying the abstention of Germany from all concern in the loan, as it was not likely to confer any advantage upon Germany with respect to China.

Bank of France notes are henceforth to be accepted as cash by the Russian Custom-houses.

The Paris "Figaro" attaches credit to the report recently current concerning an alleged cession of the Pescadores by China to France. As, however, the Pescadores were captured by the Japanese, and formally ceded to Japan by the treaty of Shimonoseki China (says the London "Daily Chronicle") could no more cede them to France than she could cede Heligoland or the Channel Islands. Whether Russia will attempt to coerce Japan to cede part of them to France is another matter, and an extremely serious one.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

AT the Trinity Honour Examination the following pass certificates were awarded:—Lincoln's Inn: Nanaji Sidram Sinde. Inner Temple: Nizamuddien Ahmed, Pherozshaw Ruttonjee Minvalla. Middle Temple: Rustamji Framji Bahadhurji, Nazarat Hosain, Herbert Boshof Fasoofus, Shah Mohammad Khalilur Rahman, Jehangir Rustomjee Vakharia. Examined, seventy-six. Passed, forty-five.

The following passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History:—Lincoln's Inn: Bauban Mohan Chatterjee, Mohammed Hayes Khan, Gobind Ram, Chhaganlal Haridas Vora. Inner Temple: Syed Nasiruddin Ahmed, Shivalinga Chambasappa Hosali, Labadaya Ram Mohun Ray. Middle Temple: Ram Asra, Nut Behari Chatterji, Sheikh Muhammad Nasir, Pandit Bhola Nath, Sewak Ram, Sheikh Muhammad [illegible] Gray's Inn: Ali Akbar Hussain [illegible] Mohammed Pirtaka, Nanabhoy Nasarvanji Saher. Examined, 88; passed, 71.

The following passed in Roman Law:—Lincoln's Inn: Mirza Nawroz Ali, Raghoba Mahadewa Doye, Pandit Bishan Lal Kaul. Middle Temple: Vinayak Rajaram Dixit, Syed Mohamed Ebraheem, Naoroz Hormusji Naoroji Modi, Syed Mohammed Reza.—Gray's Inn: Sheikh Mohammed Akbar, Syed Golam Akber, Syed Hadi Hassan. Examined, 44; passed 39

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND CHINA.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on June 7:—The official *Turkestan Gazette* declares that the criticism which have appeared in certain Russian journals will not prevent Russia from faithfully observing the convention concluded with Great Britain regarding the Pamirs, so long as Great Britain herself does not infringe its provisions. The official organ adds that, contrary to the opinion expressed by the *Novoe Vremya*, Great Britain should be admitted to take part in the delimitation of the Russo-Chinese frontier, inasmuch as it is as important to Russia to act in harmony with Great Britain in regard to the demarcation of the Anglo-Chinese frontier, as it is to Great Britain to act in harmony with Russia concerning the Russo-Chinese frontier.

News has been received at Shanghai that several additional mission stations have been wrecked by Chinese mobs, and that the authorities are the instigators of these excesses.

THE MINCING-LANE FAILURE.

UNDER the failure of Alston, Low and Co., formerly trading as produce merchant in Mincing-lane, and as coffee curers at Tellicherry and Mangalore, in India, a proposal for a scheme has been lodged at the London Bankruptcy Court, which provides for the withdrawal of a proof for £12,426, and the payment of a dividend of 10s. in the £ to the remaining creditor, Mr. Alexander Gibson, whose claim is estimated at £5,600 gross. Proposals have also been lodged for the consideration of the creditors in the separate estimates of three of the partners, Messrs. Hamilton, Low, and Williams.

IN the *Phonographic Quarterly Review* Dr. W. R. Gowers tells the story of the early medical life in London of "Dr. Jim," of Matabeleland and gives an authoritative account of the circumstances in which the famous Administrator came to proceed to Africa. "In 1878 (he writes) the resident medical officer at University College was a pale-faced, quiet-mannered young man, quick to decide, who had performed the duties of the post in a perfect manner, guiding and controlling so as to secure smoothness in all the medical work of the institution. On a certain Thursday one of the staff went into his room and asked him if he knew a man who would go out to South Africa to take up a partnership with a surgeon at Kimberley. It was three months before the expiration of the medical officer's two years' term of service. He was silent for a moment, and thought, 'I have no definite prospects here: it is hard to make way; this is sure.' He answered, 'I will make it, sir.' 'But you would have to go at once!' 'I will take it, sir.' This, as just said was on a Thursday; a substitute was found, and two days later, on the Saturday afternoon, Dr. Jameson stepped off the shore of England." This account of Dr. Gowers's is quite different from that given by Messrs. Wills and Collingridge in their books on the "Downfall of Lo Bengula," but he declares that the it is perfectly correct, even to the thoughts which passed through Dr. Jameson's mind, "for the writer had the facts of his departure from his own lips, and they are so characteristic of the quick determination of the man that they deserve to be known." "As a student," Dr. Gowers says in his paper, "Jameson was characterised by a quiet manner, quick recognition of facts, and steady hard work. Whatever he did he did well, and gained distinctions in every class which he had to attend, but he never went a step out of the way to gain special honours. He was not a man to make many friends, but those he did make were close friends.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Naseri s (Bombay)—1,042 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,904 cwts rapeseed &c, 8,778 cwts wheat and 6,371 cwts jowaree for transhipment to Mussowa, 1,615 cwts rice for transhipment to Mussowa, 2,155 cwts jowari for transhipment to Aden, 1,158 cwts rice for transhipment to Aden, 1,098 cwts jowari for transhipment to Swakim, 845 cwts rice for transhipment to Swakim.
Java s (Bombay)—177 cwts cotton unpressed, 182 cwts wool unpressed, 1,826 cwts wheat, 2,000 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Benedick s (Port Said for Orders)—63,000 cwts wheat.
La Seyne s (Aden)—5,710 cwts jowari, 1,[illegible] cwts rice, 223 cwts barley.
Kola s (Bombay)—277 cwts cotton unpressed, 85 cwts wool unpressed, 105 cwts rapeseed &c, 9,422 cwts wheat and 70 corges skins.
Alecto s (Bombay)—25,021 cwts wheat, for transhipment to Hull, 102 corges hides for transhipment to London, 125 corges hides for transhipment to Genoa.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—15 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,485 cwts rapeseed, &c, 6,075 cwts wheat, 2,381 cwts rice, 752 corges skins.
Indrapura s (Hull)—1,00,818 cwts wheat, 130 corges hides.
Fortuna s (Hull)—3,000 cwts rapeseed and 75,576 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

City of Venice s (Liverpool via Bombay)—623 pieces white goods (foreign), 510 pieces prints.
Rutford Hall s (Liverpool)—1,773 pieces white goods (foreign), 512 pieces prints (foreign).
Kola s (Bombay)—800 pieces white goods (foreign), 60 pieces prints (foreign).
Pemba s (Bombay)—60 pieces prints (foreign), 2,350 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Kola s (Bombay)—495 pieces grey goods (foreign).
Stolzenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—350 cwts spelter.
Herman s (Hamburg)—591 cwts spelter.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—3,023 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8,680 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,420 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,425 pieces prints (foreign), 150 pieces prints (Indian), 500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
City of Dundee s (Liverpool via Bombay)—10,631 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,161 pieces white goods (foreign), 10,687 pieces prints (foreign), 3,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign), 1,568 cwts iron bars, &c., 468 cwts steel, and 206 cwts spelter.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—8,561 pieces grey goods (foreign), 4,082 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,910 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,783 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 5 cwts iron bar, &c, 88 cwts copper, and 134 cwts yellow metal.
Kapurthala s (Bombay)—1,253 pieces grey goods, (Indian).
Dumra s (Bombay)—6,667 pieces grey goods (foreign), 17,351 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,518 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,719 pieces prints (foreign), 45 pieces prints (Indian), 500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 17,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 4,210 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 175 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 2 cwts yellow metal.
Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—17,180 pieces grey goods (foreign) 12,502 pieces white goods (foreign), 13,157 pieces prints (foreign), 1,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 13,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) 3,101 tons coals, and 517 tons coke.
Kola s (Bombay)—4,836 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,681 pieces grey goods (Indian) 7581 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,557 pieces prints, (foreign), 3,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 430 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,130 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 45 cwts steel, and 60 cwts copper.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 7.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Gen Sir W Stirling Hamilton, Bart, Unemployed Supernumerary List (late Bengal), to be Colonel Commandant, Gen H P Baron de Teissier (late Bengal, deceased Major Gen and Hon Lt Gen G Leslie, Retired List, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Gen Sir J W Fitzmayer, G C B, deceased Lt Col and Col [illegible] A Molesworth, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half-pay. [illegible] Col J C Dalton, from half pay, to be Lieut [illegible] vice Col [illegible] A Molesworth Major E W Briscoe retires on retired pay. Capt E H Paterson, from the Seconded List, to be Major [illegible] Capt T D Inglis, to be Major, vice E W Briscoe. The following officers are seconded:—Capt W Elliot, for service on the Staff; Capt A C Currie, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieuts J C de K Bruce Kingsmill, for service as Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; C De Sausmarez, for service with Native Artillery; A T Anderson, for service Native Artillery [illegible] G A Smyth, for service with the Hyderabad Contingent [illegible] O C Williamson, H O Vincent, and H G Biron from the [illegible] to be Captains, vice W Elliot, A C Currie and T D Inglis. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—I H Mossie, T M Luke, J A FitzGibbon, F W Mackenzie, A Houston, C R Kelly, P L Holbrooke, B W Holman. The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—G W Scott E Davidson, B R R Rambaut, and P Barton, in succession to Lieuts J C de K Bruce Kingsmill, C de Sausmarez, A T Anderson, and G A Smyth; Capt A L Molesworth to be Adjutant, vice Capt T D Inglis, who vacates that appointment on promotion.

Royal Engineers.—Lt Col F J Home C I E (late Bengal), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on the Indian pension and extra annuity. The following Quartermasters and Hon Captains retire on retired pay:—F Hooper and F W Andrews, Surg Major Foreman of Works, A N Tucker to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt F Hooper.

Memoranda—The following promotions take place in succession to Gen Lord Roberts, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, V B Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, promoted Field Marshal:—Lieutenant Generals to be Generals—G G Pearse, C B, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; A A Bayly, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; [illegible] Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; E M Playfair, W D'Oyly Kerrich, and D J McGregor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Sir W Stirling Hamilton, Bart, and T Nicholl, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the Unemployed Supernumerary List; H McLeod, Royal (late Madras) Artillery. To be Lieutenant General—Major Gen E C Griffin, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. To be Major General—Col F W Ward C B Royal (late Bengal) Artillery [illegible] Col W S Curzon, half pay Royal Artillery, is placed on retired pay. The following Quartermasters and Hon Lieutenants, Royal Engineers, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—F Hooper F W Andrews, and J T Evans.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 11.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut A F H Ferguson to be Captain, vice the Hon W S Bateman Hanbury, retired; Sec Lieut M E G R Wingfield, to be Lieutenant, vice A F H Ferguson.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Sec Lieut N M Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice P M Sykes, seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Sec Lieut W B Andrews is placed temporarily on the half-pay list.

3rd Hussars—Lieut E C Hamilton to be Captain, vice F W N Wogan-Browne promoted.

5th Lancers—Sec Lieut [illegible] Hodgkinson, probationer India Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice A V L Wood, seconded. Sec Lieut H U Bell to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

8th Hussars.—Capt C G Vesey is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

2[illegible] Hussars—Lieut [illegible] A Kenna to be Captain, in succession to Major R Owen appointed to the Staff; Sec Lieut T M Langton to be Lieutenant, vice P A Kenna.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col. R Leigh, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be Colonel, to command the 11th Regimental District (the Devonshire Regt), vice Col D M Home placed on half pay.

LINE BATTALION.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Sec Lieut E F Aunand to be Lieutenant, vice G H Davidson, appointed Adjutant.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Capt and Brevet-Major S C H Monro to be Major, vice H. J Knight promoted; Sec Lieut R H Hunter Weston to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Staff-Col (now Major-General F W Ward, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, vice Major-Genl W W Biscoe, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Col F G Slade, CB, from Major Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant-Adjutant General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army vice Major-Gen T M Hazlerigg, R A, who has vacated that appointment on promotion Capt T D'O Snow, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be a Brigade-Major vice Lieut-Col C W H Douglas, half-pay who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Capt W H Booth, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be A D C to Major-Genl R H Viscount Frankfort, de Montmorency commanding the troops in the Dublin District. Lieut J Fryer, 7th Hussars, commanding the troops in the Dublin District. Lieut J Fryer, 7th Hussars to be A D C to Major-Gen J Fryer, C B, commanding the troops in the Cork District.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—C H Dare to Sans Pareil (June 30).

Lieutenants—Lord R C Gilford, to Osborne (May 31); W B Fawkener, to Victory for Gibraltar (June 19); P H H Thompson to Pembroke additional (May 30); A Barlett (A R N R C), to Tartar, for twelvemonths training (June 10); A P Stoddart, to Excellent (June 18); H A Hatchard, to Naiad (N) (June 19).

Sub-Lieutenants—George E Nares, to Triton (June 18); J W L M'Clintock, M H Hodges, and C D S Raikes, to Victoria and Albert, all to July 1.

Sub-Lieutenant—G Trewby, to Sharpshooter (June 8).

Midshipmen—H C Alcock, to Blenheim (June 4); C Seymour and H F Dawson to Endymion (June 8).

Staff Engineer—B J Barnes, to Mars (June 11).

Chief Engineer—R W Green, to Cordelia (June 11).

Assistant Engineer—W A Ellis to Shipjack (June 7); G Jeffery, to Hawke (June 7).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev F Ball, M A, to Britannia (June 13).

Gunners—W Martin, to Victory for Gibraltar (June 19); C Lee and J W Pascoe (a), to Magdala; G G Murphy (a), to Bonaventure (June 13).

Boatswains—W Platt, to Victory for Gibraltar (June 19).

Carpenters—J Johns, to Terrible; J J Butson, to Hercules (June 4); J M Hook, to Scylla (June 8).

COASTGUARD.

Lieutenant—J G Ede at Rathmullen (June 18).

Surgeon and Agent—R Bramwell, at Tynemouth.

Admiralty, June 4 1895—Royal Marine Artillery—The promotion of Qmr and Hon Lieut A Hill, notified in the "London Gazette" of March 19, is antedated to Sept 22, 1894, vice Aitken, to Half Pay Supplementary List.

Major and Brevet Lt-Col C J Cheetham is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council November 29, 1881 (May 29).

Admiralty, June 5 1895—Acting Sub-Lieut C D Graham has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Feb. 14, 1894).

Royal Marine Artillery—Capt Gunning M Campbell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Artillery Militia (May 17).

June 6—Royal Marine Artillery—Super Cleak and Warrant Officer F Collaway to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Burton, retired.

June 10—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870:—Comdr F J Mackenzie Grieve has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

Surgeon and Agent—R Bramwell at Tynemouth (June 10

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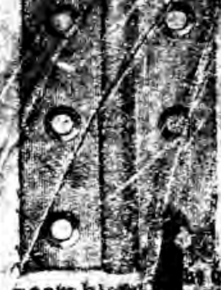

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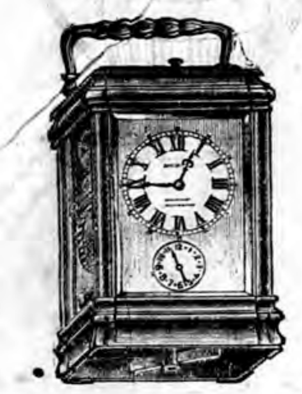

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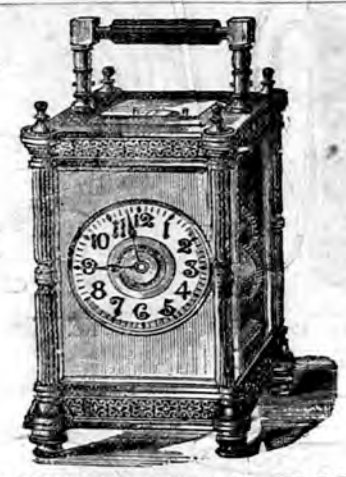

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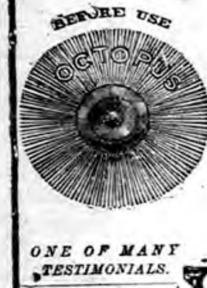

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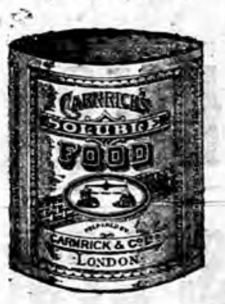

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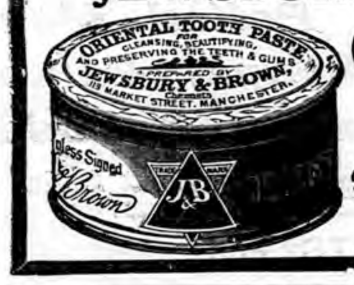
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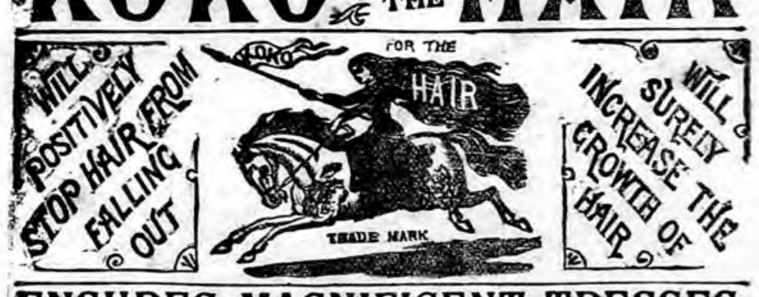
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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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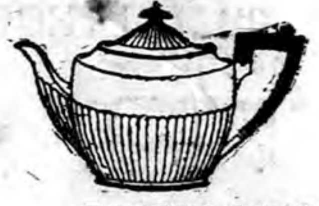
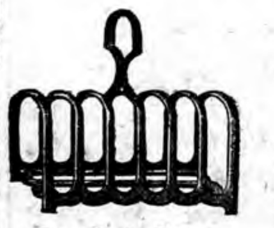
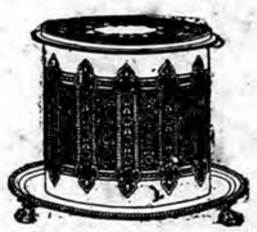


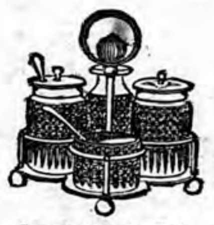
Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set,
Various other designs and quali



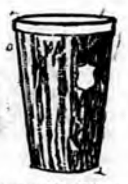
Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.



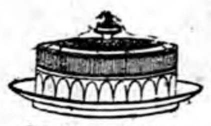
Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.



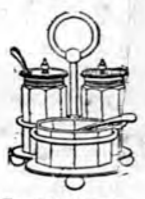
Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.



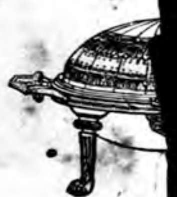
Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.



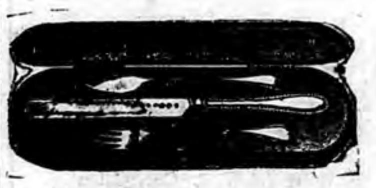
Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 28, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.



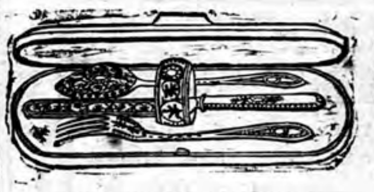
Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 2.



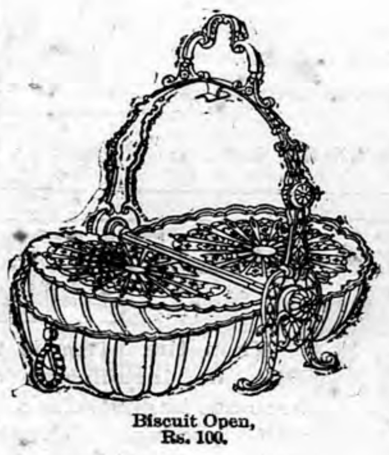
Revolvin
Rs.



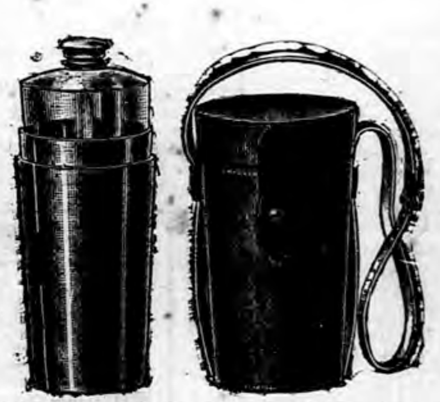
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.



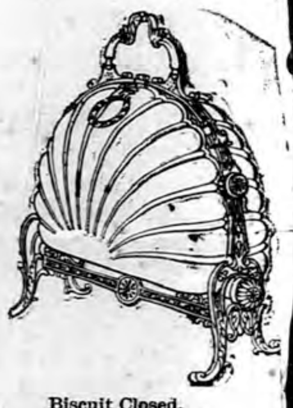
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.



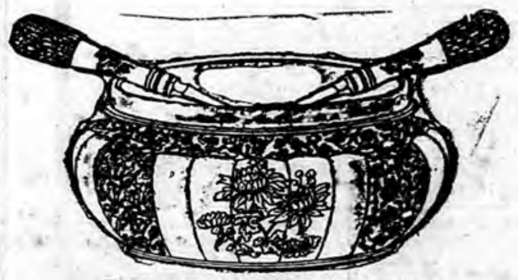
Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.



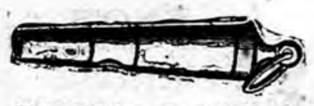
Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup .... „ 140.
Do. E.P. Bottle & 2 E.P. Beakers.. „ 60.



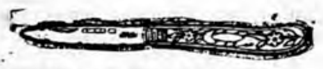
Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.



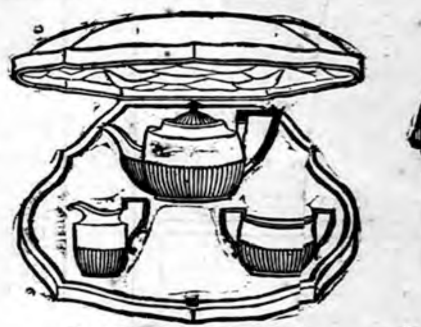
Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



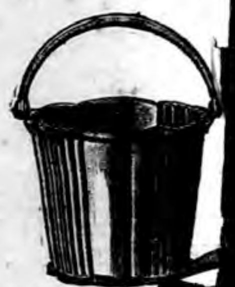
Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.



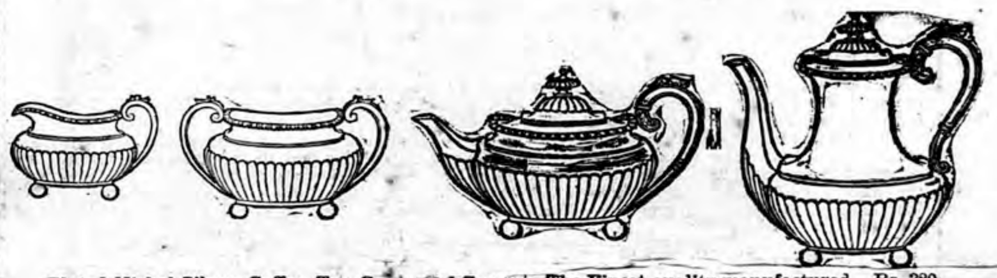
Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.



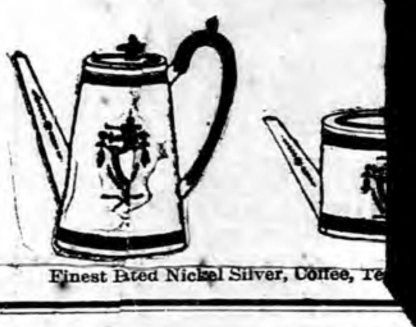
Tea Set complete in Velv
lined Case, Rs. 180.



Ice Pails Pla
floral designs,
Rs. 30 and



Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.



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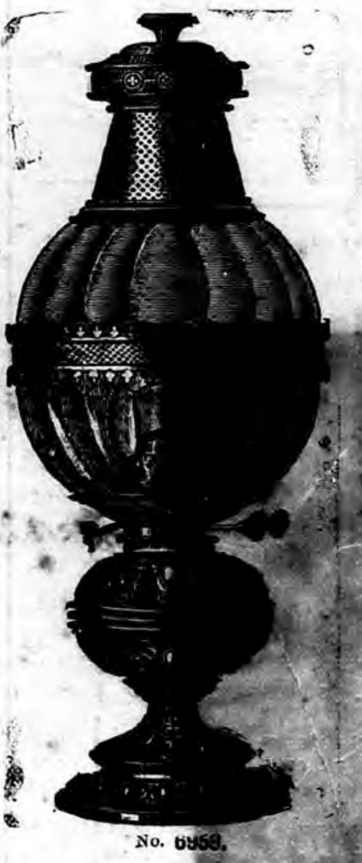

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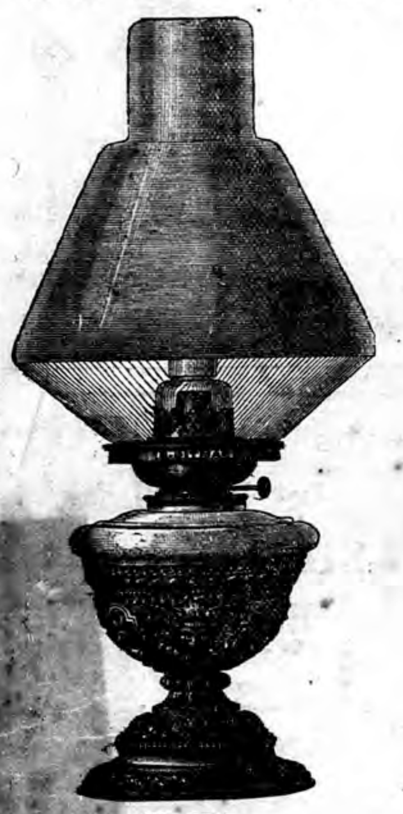

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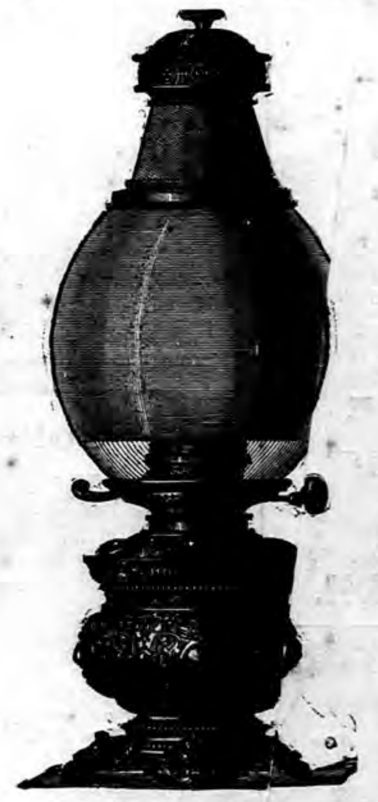

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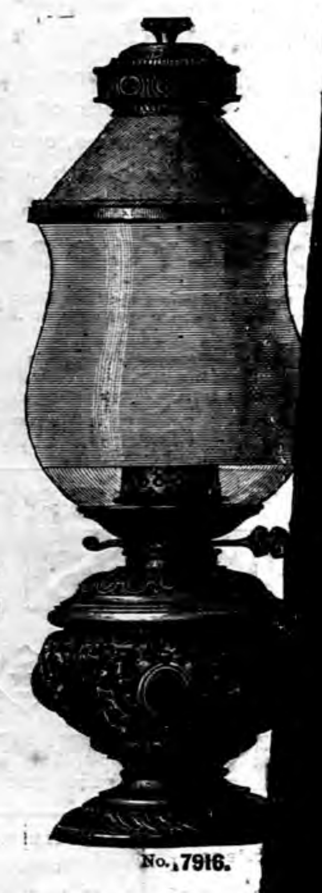

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